The Bombay Gazette.

No 6,582.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 25
——— including postage	„ 32
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 13
——— including postage	„ 16
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„ 7
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For one month, delivered in Town	„ 3
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 3 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2 As. per

line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ANDERSON—March 19th, at Small Cobbs, Pensioned Pilot J. G. Anderson, aged 54 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

HOPKINS—March 11th, at Annan View, Simla, the wife of Mr. Joseph Hopkins, Assistant Accountant General, P. W. D., of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

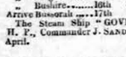
Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	19th & 2nd
„ Muscat	8th	23rd „ Bushire	23rd 6th
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th „ Lingo	25th 9th
„ Lingo	12th	26th „ B. Abbas	28th 11th
„ Bushire	16th	28th „ Muscat	29th 13th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st Arrive Bombay	2nd 19th

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P., Commander J. SANDERS will be despatched as above on 3rd April.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo, at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsar, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually shortly after.....11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.....16th and 30th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P. Commander A. COTTLE, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
„ Cutsur	2	16 „ Bimlipatam	4 18
„ Mangalore	3	17 „ Vizagapatam	4 18
„ Cannanore	4	18 „ Coconada	9 19
„ Calicut	4	18 „ Madras	9 20
„ Cochin	5	19 „ Negapatam	10 24
„ Tuticorin	7	21 „ Galle	15 29
„ Columbo	7	20 „ Columbo	27
„ Galle	7	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Negapatam	10	24 „ Cochin	29 30
„ Madras	15	27 „ Calicut	30
„ Coconada	15	29 „ Cannanore	17 1
„ Vizagapatam	15	30 „ Mangalore	18 1
„ Bimlipatam	16	30 „ Cutsur	18 2
Arrive Calcutta	19	3 Arrive Bombay	29 4

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander A. LEITH, will be despatched as above, at noon on 1st April.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchange Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and change with the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Mandwa.	Karunja.	Dhurrumtur.
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Second Class	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurrumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurrumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 40.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 30th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Dep. Saturday.	Cochin	Dep. Saturday.
Ratnagherry	„ Sunday.	Beypore	„ Sunday.
Vingoria	„ Sunday.	Calicut	„ Monday.
Goa	„ Monday.	Tellicherry	„ Monday.
Cannanore	„ Monday.	Cannanore	„ Monday.
Compta	„ Monday.	Mangalore	„ Tuesday.
Mangalore	„ Tuesday.	Compta	„ Wednesday.
Cannanore	„ Wednesday.	Carwar	„ Wednesday.
Tellicherry	„ Wednesday.	Goa	„ Wednesday.
Calicut	„ Wednesday.	Vingoria	„ Thursday.
Beypore	„ Wednesday.	Ratnagherry	„ Thursday.
Cochin	Arr. Thursday.	Bombay	Arr. Friday.

The Steamer "LORD ELPHINSTONE," will be despatched according to the above scheme on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 25th April.)

THE new clipper ship "DILHARREE," 1,295 tons register, A.1. 14 years at Lloyds, JAMES BANNATYNE, Commander. This fine vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For Freight and Passage, apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agent, of ship *Dilharree*.

Bombay, 15th March, 1867.

SHIP "SIMOON," for Liverpool, will take ready Cotton at £2 per ton. Apply to PEREL, CASSELS & Co., Agents Ship *Simoon*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "REVENUE," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. BLACKWELL & Co., Agents for the ship *Revenue*.

Bombay, 27th February 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "BAYARD," Captain JACKSON, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain JACKSON will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

ROBINSON & Co., Agents for Capt. & Owners.

Bombay, 15th March 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "SIBERIA," from Glasgow, are requested to send Boats for their respective goods without delay, failing which all packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Delivery orders accompanied by Bills of Lading must be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

Captain CLARK will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co., Agents Ship *Siberia*.

Bombay, 18th March 1867.

TO GENTLEMEN OR INVALIDS GOING TO MATHERAN, POONA, MAHABLESHWUR, OR NEILGHERIES.—FOR SALE—A new BATH CARRIAGE, or CHAIR, handsomely fitted up and very roomy, made to order by THORN, expressly for a gentleman in Bombay, suited to be drawn by either a Ponegy or by hand, with framed knee flap, hood joints and caloche, lined with morocco and cloth. Apply to

MR. A. B. COLLET,
Girgaum Coach-works.

NOTICE TO AGENTS AND CAPTAINS OF SHIPS.—GOOD AND FRESH BISCUIT may be obtained from the Commissariat Department at the rate of sixteen Rupees per cwt.

Apply to the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency. ALFRED LUCAS, Lieut.-Col., Executive Commissariat Officer Presidency.

Bombay, Exc. Commissariat Office, 15th March 1867.

LADIES GOING HOME!!!—Ladies proceeding home, Overland or otherwise, and requiring Female Servants for themselves and Children, are requested to apply to the Commandant General Depot, stating terms offered and service to be rendered.

A great many Soldiers' Wives, who had been in service before, were sent home with Ladies last year, and being carefully selected, gave general satisfaction.

These Women require no Return Passage.

W. J. CAMERON, Lt. Colonel,
Commandant General Depot.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. V., for March—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *In Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 30 Cornhill.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard, with a list of Bohn's Publications, reduced to English Prices, is available on application. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

NOTICE.—We beg to give NOTICE that our HALF-PRESSES are now ready at Sheagaum, and will very shortly be working at NANDORA. Our Agents at these stations will be happy to half-press the Docras now lying there, and inasmuch as all Cotton half-pressed has strict precedence of carriage over Docras, we recommend owners of the latter now lying at Sheagaum, Nandora, and other places, to instruct their Agents on the spot in favor of the half-press system. Special arrangements can be made and full information will be afforded on application to us by letter or otherwise at Khangaum.

C. SMITH & Co.,
Khangaum, by Sheagaum.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.'s OVERLAND AGENCY.—Messrs. WHEATLEY and Co., formerly WAGHORN and Co., beg to announce that their Globe Express and GENERAL FORWARDING Business in Bombay lately superintended by Mr. PARTRIDGE is now conducted by their own Firm in their own names and all applications should be addressed accordingly to WHEATLEY and Co., Bombay.

Temporary offices, David Sassoon's Buildings, No. 4, Ground Floor, Elphinstone Circle.

RED BOOT MART.—Established 1845. Always on hand a great variety of Ladies, Gents and Children's Boots, Shoes, &c. Regular Overland supplies received. Prices moderate. Terms invariably cash. 2 and 3, Hummum Street. R. PARTRIDGE.

LOST, BANK OF INDIA CERTIFICATES OF SHARES, Numbers 3434, 57, Number of Shares 1178, 1181 amount of shares 24 of the old issue in the name of the late Dr. HANBURY, H. M.'s 33rd Regiment. Any information regarding these shares ought to be handed to the subscriber, to whom as delivery-taker on the estate of the late Dr. Hanbury duplicates will be issued, any one selling the lost certificates will do so at his risk.

1 Dean Lane, 18th March 1867. J. A. BROWN.

M. POULIN is prepared to give Instructions in the use of the Foil, Broadsword, and Singlestick at his ROOMS in Messrs. Sassoon's Buildings.

Hours on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from 6½ to 10 A. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY from 4 to 7 P. M.

Terms Rs. 35 per month, three lessons a week.

EXCHANGES.—A CAPTAIN in a LINE REGIMENT, which will return to England in 1868, wishes to EXCHANGE into the STAFF CORPS, or into a LINE REGIMENT lately from England. Applicants should apply to "T. V.," *Bombay Gazette*, Office, Bombay.

ACT XIX. of 1857.—In the matter of the BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the above Company are requested forthwith to pay their several DEBTS, and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS are hereby required to forward their Claims and Vouchers for adjustment to the undersigned, at No. 6 Rampart Row, Bombay. HENRY GAMBLE,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators.

ESTATE OF RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.—NOTICE.—The CREDITORS of RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY in India are required on or before THURSDAY, 26th day of April next, to send in their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the particulars of their DEBTS or CLAIMS to Mr. F. A. SPENCER, the Manager of the Arbitrators of the said Estate, at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. in the Elphinstone Circle, or in default thereof the Arbitrators will proceed to carry out the provisions of the Deed of arrangement as if there were no further claims on the Estate.

CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Solicitors for the Arbitrators of Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy's Estate.

Bombay, 9th March, 1867.

ACT XXVIII. of 1865.—In the matter of GOVIND HURRY WALEKER of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, who lately carried on business in Bombay as Merchant, under the different names and style of GOVIND HURRY, HURRY GOVIND, and ROWJEE KHATMAY, and also in partnership with SOMECHUND VUSSONJEE, under the name and firm of TOKERSEY VUSSUNJEE.

All DEBTORS of the above are requested forthwith to pay their several debts and all claiming to be CREDITORS are hereby required to forward their claims and Vouchers for adjustment to the undersigned at No. 1, Bruce Lane, within the Fort, Bombay.

HENRY GAMBLE,
J. F. CORNFORTH,
RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY, } Official Liquidators.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India and in the matter of the Estate of ARDASEER CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE.

PURSUANT to an order made on the seventh instant by the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, the creditors upon this Estate are required to send in their CLAIMS to Mr. GEORGE RAMSAY WILSON at his office in the Elphinstone Circle before the 25th day of April next, in default whereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution of the Assets of the said Estate.—Dated this 11th day of March 1867.

G. R. WILSON,
F. A. SPENCER,
JEHANGIR RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Trustees of the Estate of Ardaseer Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.—The Public are informed that ANNUALS and PERENNIALS are for SALE at the VICTORIA GARDENS at ONE RUPEE a Pot.

Coupons of sorts at one Rupee each.

Common Annuals at 3 Rupees a dozen, and Roots, without pots, of Petunia and Coreopses at one Rupee a dozen.

Detailed Lists may be seen either at the Gardens, or at the Office, Town Hall.

F. BROUGHTON, Surgeon Major,
Offg. Honorary Secretary.

Town Hall, 18th Feb. 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION LIMITED and in the matter of Act XXIV. of 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that the day fixed for proceeding with the settlement of the List of CONTRIBUTORIES of the above named Company was adjourned by the Honorable SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, Knight, to WEDNESDAY the 27th instant, at his Chamber, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Copies of all further Affidavit intended to be used at the hearing and further grounds of objection if any of the Contributories should be left at the Office of the undersigned before 5 P. M. of WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant.—Dated this 7th day of March 1867.

CRAWFORD AND HURRELL,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidators.

NOW READY,

SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE WATER CURE of KARLSBAD IN BOHEMIA. *Written expressly for Indian Friends*, by CAPTAIN THOYTS, Bombay Staff Corps.

Price Rs. 1-8—free by post.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and in the matter of the Estate of HORMUSJEE DHUNJEEBHOY GHEESTA, an Insolvent trader.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers on THURSDAY the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, that the abovenamed Insolvent be permitted to resume business as a Merchant, he giving up all Claims on his Estate for maintenance and agreeing to make over to his Trustees one half of the net profits he may realize during the next twelve months in excess of Rupees seven hundred per mensem. All persons interested may attend.—Dated this 12th day of March 1867.

CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Solicitors for the Trustees.

GREAT RAFFLE OF JEWELLERY, consisting of the undermentioned Prizes. To be Raffled for by 100 Members at Rs. 10 each. THIRTY PRIZES. On view at Messrs. BAZUNJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE'S, 19, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

Prize No.

1	Gold Watch.		
2	Br. Gold Watch Guard and Locket.		
3	Gold Locket for 12 Portraits Book Pattern.		
4	Do.	8	do.
5	Do.	6	do.
6	Do.	4	do. Oval.
7	Do.	3	do. Book Pattern.
8	2 Bt. Gold Lockets large and Small.		
9	1 Do.	and 1	colored Gold.
10	1 Do.	1	do.
11	1 Do.	1	do.
12	1 Do.	1	do.
13	1 Do.	1	do.
14	1 Do.	1	do.
15	1 Do.	1	do.
16	1 Do.	1	do.
17	1 Do.	1	do.
18	1 Do.	1	do.
19	1 Do.	1	do.
20	1 Do.	1	do.
21	1 Do.	1	do.
22	1 Do.	1	do.
23	1 Do.	1	do.
24	1 Do.	1	do.
25	1 Do.	1	do.
26	1 Do.	1	do.
27	1 Do.	1	do.
28	1 Do.	1	do.
29	1 Do.	1	do.
30	1 Do.	For the lowest thrower.	

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India,
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Seasons '66 and '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention. The following list will give but an imperfect idea of the various classes of Goods kept by them:—

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks		18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose	ca.	10 12
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	„	3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	„	3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	„	4 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	„	4 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	„	6 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	„	6 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.		2 3

GLOVES GENTS.

		Rs	A
JOUVIN'S	White and Straw Kid Gloves, Gents, per pair	2	12
JOUVIN'S	Plongé or very light Colored Gloves	2	12
JOUVIN'S	Dark and Drab Colored Gloves	2	12
JOUVIN'S	Lavender Sewn Black	2	12
FRENCH	White Kid Gloves	1	12
COLORED	Lisle Thread Gloves	1	12
DOGSKIN	Gloves, Town made	2	12
MILITARY	Duck and Doe Gloves	3	8

LADIES' KID GLOVES.

		Rs.	A
JOUVIN'S	White French Kid Gloves	2	12
FRANCOZ'S	„ „ „ „	2	12
JOUVIN'S	Light Drabs	2	12
FRANCOZ'S	„	2	12
JOUVIN'S	Plonges	2	12
JOUVIN'S	Grey and Grey Sewn Black	2	12

SCARFS AND TIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
THE BOULEVARD Silk Scarf	3 to	4 0
THE UNIVERSAL Silk Scarf	3	4 0
THE ROMAL Silk Scarf for Pin or Ring	4	5 0
THE ROMAL'S Long Silk Silk Scarfs	4	5 0
THE ROYAL Windsor Scarf for a Sailor's knot.	3	4 0
THE TOM THUMB TIES in White, Blk. and Colors	1	4
THE EGLINGTON Tie, Black and Colors	1	12

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0

COLLARS.

BADHAM'S Regent Collars	Per doz.	7 8
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars		7 8
BADHAM'S India and Dux Collars		7 8
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Czar Collars		7 8

HAT DEPARTMENT.

LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Velvet Hats	16	0
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S White Felt Hats	9	0
CHRISTY'S White Felt Hats	10	8
CHRISTY'S Oxonian Hats, Black and Drab	7	8
CHRISTY'S Cambridge Hats	7	8
CHRISTY'S Nothing Hats	12	12
CHRISTY'S Milton: a perfect Sifn Hat	10	8
CHRISTY'S Shooting Hats	7	8
CHRISTY'S Tweed Hats	5	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Patent Air Chamber Helmet	16	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Patent Bombay Staff Corps Helmet	16	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Brisbane	10	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Varsailles Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Moderate Felt Hats	6	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Natilas Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Newmarket Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Tweed Hats	5	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Shell Felt Hats	10	8

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.	25	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 2 ft. 9 in	30	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.	30	0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in	40	0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Railways	13	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Coat Bags	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags	8	0
BADHAM'S Fur Railway Rug	16 to	20 0
BADHAM'S Wrapper like Railway Rug		12 0
BADHAM'S Carriage Rug		30 0
BADHAM'S Blanket Rug		30 0
PRINCE OF WALES' Sandringham Rug		36 0
BADHAM'S Railway Mauds & Shawls		22 0

HANDKERCHIEFS.

IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	8	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	9	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	11	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	11	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	14	0
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	16	0
FRENCH Cambric Handkerchiefs	16 to	30 0
SURAT Silk Handkerchiefs	4 to	5 0
FRENCH Cambric Handkerchiefs with coloured borders		16 0

JEWELLERY.

	Rs	Rs.
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Solitaires	14 to	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Link Studs	16	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Short Pins	10	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Shirt Studs	16	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Collar Studs	6	9
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Scarf Rings	10	16
GENTLEMEN'S Ivory and Pearl Studs	1	6

HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

	Rs.	As.
Superior Cotton Sheeting, per yd	2	8
Huckaback Towelling	1	4
Pillow Cases, each	2	0
Linen Damask Table Covers	14 to	20 0
The Royal White Turkish Towel, per doz	25	0
The Royal Brown Turkish Towel	25	0
Clothes, Hat and Tooth Brushes, &c., &c.		
Guryot's French Braces	each	2 12
Guryot's French Cantab	„	2 12
Sponges and Bags		4 0
Hat Bands		1 4
Slippers, various kinds		2 0
Morning Dressing Gowns	each	30 0

Catalogues will be forwarded on application.

FOR SALE.—Thomas's Sewing Machines.

BADHAM & Co.
Apollo House. Bombay.

"LANDED" PER "DILBHUR."

An immense assortment of Ellwood and Sons' HELMETS and FELT HATS, *viz.* Brisbane, Brother Sam, Confederate, Versailles, Nautilus, Newmarket, Jerome, Oxford, Cambridge, Hampden, Harrington, Hamilton, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co., Agents.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY is now open at No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

Cartes de Visite at Rs. 18 per dozen, and ½ dozen Rs. 10.

Cabinet Pictures at Rs. 30 per dozen.

Portraits and Groups, 8 by 6, Rs. 40 per dozen.

Do. do. 10 by 8, Rs. 50 per dozen.

Large sizes by appointment. Life size Busts, coloured or plain; Views of all the most interesting parts of Western India, Native Characters, &c. Studio open from 9 to 4 or earlier by previous appointment. D. SYKES.

Operator and General Manager.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED.)—FOR SALE, the PROPERTY of a gentleman, a CARRIAGE and pair of CHESNUT HORSES with Harness, complete. The Carriage is an Amempton Sociable by Edwin Kesterton, and is in good order.

Also a pair of fast trotting PEGU PONIES with a four-Wheeled Carriage and Harness.

CUMBERLAND HOTEL, 42, Falkland Road, one minute's walk from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Station. This Hotel has been furnished and laid out to meet the wants of the public in general. The Wines, Liquors and Beer are of the very best description, and at moderate prices. Excellent accommodation for Gentlemen and Families. The largest and best ventilated Billard Room in Bombay. Pool every evening.

J. HIND & H. WEINTRAUB,
Bombay, 21st February 1867. Proprietors.

GEORGE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

જ્યારજ થરડ જુટ એનડ વુલ કતિપનીંગ અનડ વીવીંગ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at its Office, No. 7, Church Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 1st instant, viz:—

1st. That the Firm for the time being of Messrs. Nesserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia & Co., Merchants of Bombay, be appointed Secretaries and Treasurers of the above Company, in place of Messrs. Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons resigned; and that their remuneration be the same as was received by the said Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons.

2nd. That Mr. Mahomed Rowjee be elected Director, in place of Mr. Nusserwanjee Muncherjee resigned.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HEARN, CLEVELAND AND PEILE,
Attorneys to George III. Jute and Wool Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited.)
Bombay, 2nd March 1867.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION
OF THE
BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1867.

PRICE, Rs. 1-8, BY POST Rs. 1-12.

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.—Giving Sunrise and Sunset, Meantime at true noon, Moon's age, Tides, Twilight, Rising and Setting of the Planets, Roman names of the months, &c., &c
Principal Articles of the Calendar.
Adjustment of the Calendar.
Chronological Cycles.
Quarter Terms, and Ember days.
Fixed and Moveable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.
Eclipses
Astronomical commencement of the four Seasons
Principal Elements of the Solar System, &c.
Calendar for the 19th Century
Day of the year corresponding to the last day of each month
Counting-house Calendar for 1867
Holidays allowed by Government
Do. do. arranged according to dates

THE ENGLISH CALENDAR; showing the time of Sunrise and Sunset, the Sun's Declination for the year 1867, Moon's Age, Time of High Water, Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.

THE INDIAN CALENDAR; showing the corresponding Dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the English, Hindoos, Malabarians, Parsees, Mahomedans, and Jews
Christian Festivals and Fasts
Introduction to the Indian Calendar

THE NATIVE FESTIVALS, FASTS AND OBSERVANCES—
Hindu
Mahomedan
Parsee
Jewish

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Money
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Tables of English Coins, Weights, and Measures
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Equivalent values of 4, 5 and 5½ per cent. Government Securities
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Table of Income or Wages from 4 annas to 10 Rupees per month
Tables of Interest from 5 to 12 per cent. per annum on Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000
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Dates of Fares for Shigrams, Cabs, Buggies, Bullock Carts, Palanquins, Bunder Boats, Cotton Boats, Dingies, &c.
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Table of Salutes to European Functionaries
„ „ Native Sovereigns and Chiefs
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COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA from 1767 to 1867
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THE POST OFFICE.
Bombay Establishment
General Regulations
Daily Despatch of Inland Mails from Bombay
„ „ „ „ delivery
„ „ „ „
Despatch of Sea Mails
Malabar Coast Mail
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„ „ Book and Newspaper Post
„ „ Soldiers' Letters
„ „ Letters
„ „ Book Post
„ „ Paying
Table of Postal distances with the Banghy postage
Rates of Postage for Letters, Newspapers, and Books to Foreign Countries
Pattern Post between India, the United Kingdom and British Colonies
„ „ „ „ to Belgium, Netherlands and Denm

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY, AFTERNOON.

THE market was closed to-day, owing to the Hoolee Holidays.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of Sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
2,140,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,000 per share.
10,40,000	1,000	1,000	5 p ct.	Bank of Bombay ...	924 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Fres. Bank	68 per sh.
2,000,000	200	200	12½ p.a.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	43 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers' Banking Company ...	39 per share.
1,000,000	250	225	nil	Central Bank ...	19 per share.
400,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	189 per share.
800,000	200	25	.....	China Bank ...	18 per share.
750,000	250	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China	85 ex-div.
1,500,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	Nominal.
3,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London ...	No quotation.
400,000	200	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China ...	15 p share.
2,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank ...	40 p ct. pm.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India ...	112 per sh.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Cor	75 p ct. pm. ex-di.
600,000	200	200	.....	Royal Bank of Ind.	36 per share
.....	250	100	.....	General Bank ...	35 per share. [ni

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	40 per sh.
750,000	300	100	Rat pa	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor. ...	30 p. share.
200,000	400	13	.....	Financial Assn. of India and China	17 p. share.

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	2,000 p.s.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	20 p a	Elphinstone Land Co.	485 per share.
1,000,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	100 p. s.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	....	Prere Land Co. ...	110 p.s.
110,000	2,000	200	.....	Home and Land Investment Co. ...	45 per share.
100,000	5,000	4,000	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	550 p. sh.
.....	2,000	1,100	25 p a	Port Canning	190 per share.
2,400,000	10,000	6,000	.....	United Victoria Colaba Land Co.	1,050 p. sh.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	all	5 p ct	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	225 per sh.
£20	£16	5 p ct	Do. New £20 shares	No quotations.
£20	£2	5 p ct	Do.	
£100	all	5 p ct	Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	4 months' sight...	2s. 0⅞d. to ⅛d.
Do. Credits ...	4 Do. do. ...	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents ...	4 Do. do. ...	2s. 1d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	99½.
Do.	10 days' sight ...	98¾.
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	97½.
Madras	30 Do. do. ...	1 dis.
China	Demand	230 nominal.
China Hong Bills ...	90 days sight ...	217.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	9 do.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	11 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent.	Sicca Rs.	Transfer Loans	Rs.	88½
" "	Sicca "	Loan 1832-33	"	92
" "	"	Co.'s " 1835-36	"	84
" "	"	1842-43	"	
" "	"	1854-55	"	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan		1846-47	"	104 to 104½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55		... ...	"	103
Five and a half per cent.		... ...	"	109

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	...	Rs. 16-8-0.
Bank of England Notes ...	...	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars	...	" 229
Crowns	...	" 296
Mexican Dollars	...	" 220
German Crowns	...	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	...	" 203
Bar Silver	...	" 16-8-0
Gold Leaf	...	" 16-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English ...	...	" 15- 0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 19TH MARCH.

OLD.	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sacpinned ...	230 to 255
Dholleras ...	195 to 220
Bhowanggur ...	
Surat ...	185 to 215
Broach ...	
Oomrawuttee ...	200 to 215
Akote ...	
Khandeish ...	150 to 180
Barsee ...	
Comptа ...	230 to 235
Vingoria ...	220 to 225
Veeravul ...	150 to 175
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee ...	240 to 255
Akote ...	
Khandeish ...	245 to 255
Barsee ...	
Dholleras ...	245 to 255
Bhowanggur ...	
Hingunghaut ...	270 to 275
Broach ...	245 to 255
Veeravul ...	230 to 235
Vingoria ...	240 to 245

Ready Sales... 250 to 300 Candies.
For Future Delivery... 800 to 1,000 Candies.
Market tending downwards.

THE following statistics of the bullion trade are compiled up to the latest date for which the Custom House Returns are available :—

BULLION MEMORANDUM.

IMPORTS.

For the week, ending 31st January, 1867.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.	Silver Bullion & Coin.
From Suez	38,480	6,825
" Persian Gulf Steamer.	23,550	.....
" Arabian Gulf	515	.....
" Cutch	850	32,100
" Aden	20,000	5,500
" North Canara	....	500
Total for the week...	65,395	43,925
Previously Imported in the year 1867	32,94,176	25,71,680
Total from 1st Jan. to 31st January, 1867	33,59,571	26,14,705
Ditto, 1866	40,40,978	3,13,13,665
Decrease Rupees	6,81,407	2,86,98,958

EXPORTS.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.	Silver Bullion & Coin
To Ceylon	....	2,000
" Cutch	500	43,487
" Catch Free	....	9,500
" Concan, British	3,692	67,000
" Guzerat, do.	1,072	65,250
" Persian Gulf Steamer ...	....	17,500
" Kurrachee	....	1,000
" KurracheeSteamer... ...	....	36,000
" Goa, Demaun, & Diu ...	....	8,000
" Calcutta	45,753	.....
" Malabar, British	29,250	45,000
" South Canara	9,560	67,500
" North Canara	....	20,000
Total for the week ...	76,269	3,82,237
Previously Exported in the year 1867	7,83,439	27,80,937
Total from 1st Jan. to 31st Jan., 1867	8,59,708	31,63,174
Ditto, 1866	7,58,827	43,94,206
Increase, Rupees	1,00,881 Dec,	12,31,032

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 19

Newmarch, Captain, Royal Engineers (Bengal), on furlough, from Lahore.
Corbett, Assistant Surgeon, B/11 Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.
Gibb, Captain H. F., 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.
Campbell, Lieutenant Colonel C., 3rd Regiment N. I., on leave, from Malligaum.
Ricketts, Major R. R., 28th Madras N. I., on sick leave.
Fife, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 19.

Tighe, Captain J. S., Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
McNeile, Lieutenant C., Bengal Staff Corps, on sick certificate, to England.
Kendall, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, to England.
Newmarch, Captain, Royal Engineers (Bengal), on furlough, to England.
MacGregor, Lieutenant Colonel, 2nd Light Cavalry, on medical certificate, to England.
Grubb, Ensign, 45th Foot, on duty, to Poona.
Gibb, Captain, 18th Brigade R. A., on duty, to Poona.
Corbett, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.
Phayre, Lieutenant Colonel R., Quarter Master General, on duty, to Poona.
Holland, Captain T. J., Assistant Quarter Master General, on leave, to England.
Basevi, Captain G. H., Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.

SHIPPING.

MARCH. ARRIVALS.

19 Minerva ... Hasbegen ... Rangoon, F. b. 12.
Morning Star ... Moreen ... Mauritius, Jan 2.
Simla ... Porter ... Kurrachee, March 14.
Bombay ... Winckler ... Calcutta, Feb. 2.
Northumbrian ... Piggie ... Mauritius, Jan. 26.
Otago ... Masterton ... Liverpool, Nov. 29.
Henry Bradley ... Gordon ... Calcutta, Feb. 8.

MARCH. DEPARTURES.

19 Dulcep Singh ... Jennings ... Liverpool.
Queen of the Lakes ... Thompson ... Liverpool.
Khanjee Oodoorjee ... Thompson ... Liverpool.
Temyson ... Woods ... Liverpool.
City of Tanjore ... Mider ... Havre.
Mohodeo Bux ... Nacoda ... Colsingerpatam.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per *Berkley*.—On February 2.th, spoke the ship *Leaping Water*, from Kurrachee, bound to Akyab, all well on board.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Ellora*, C. A. White, bound to Aden and Suez.
Ship *Glenery*, W. Adley, bound to Calcutta.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—March 15th, steamers *Nabagatlia*, and *Far East*, ships *Mary, Palmer*, 9 ships (steered 1st Pt. 99[illegible]) and brig *Waterwitch*.
DEPARTURES.—March 12th, ship *Ticonderoga*, and barque *Glenfalcock*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE PRESS.

Demy 8vo. *in neat Wrapper—Price* 8 *annas.*

THE NEW

INDIAN CUSTOM'S ACT.

Orders are being registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. A considerable reduction in price will be made to parties requiring large numbers.

COLONEL MARRIOTT'S HOUSE at Mahaluxmee, TO LET, furnished, from 1st May to 1st December. Apply to Jaffer Sulliman.

NOTICE—SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office up to 2 P. M., on MONDAY, the 25th instant, from parties willing to undertake the construction of the following works :—
(1) Stables and Coach Houses, (2) Drains in yard—Plans and Specifications may be seen, and every information obtained, on application at the Office of the Company's, Superintendent Engineer, Mazagon Dock Yard.
By order of the Superintendent. W. D. LOVELL.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "PEVERIL OF THE PEAK," from London, are requested to send off boats for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned. Captain Lorrys will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ships's deck.
COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents of the Ship, *Peveril of the Peak.*
Bombay, 19th March, 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Farm of the Poona Municipal Toll on Cattle, Conveyances, &c. or leaving the city, for eleven months of the ensuing Official year, viz., from 1st May, 1867 to 31st March, 1868, will be sold by Public Auction, at the office of the Municipality in Sookurwar Peit, at noon, on SATURDAY, the 6th proximo. Particulars may be learnt at the above office any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) previous to the date of sale.
A. T. ETHERIDGE, Major,
Chairman, Managing Committee, Poona Municipality,
Poona, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 18th March 1867.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED)—Consignees of cargo per ship "BOMBAY," from Calcutta, are requested to pay freight in exchange for delivery orders, and to send off boats at once to receive their goods as the same come to hand; failing which all packages not removed will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.
The Company will not hold itself responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the Ship's deck.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

CAUTION No. 2.—With reference to the advertisement of MEHRJEE & Co., signed MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co. 7, Church Street, intimating to their constituents that they have nothing to do with "this DWYER & Co." the undersigned beg to state, that they have no connection with either of the abovenamed firms or with Mr. Mehrjee of the late firm of Dwyer & Co., and cannot understand why Mehrjee and Co., should make use of the name of Dwyer and Co.—The late firm in Forbes Street, was mutually dissolved in December, 1865, and as the present firm of Dwyer and Co. presume they have a right to do business in their own name, it is for the Public to judge whether it belongs to them or Mehrjee, Johnstone & Co.
DWYER & Co.,
Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 19th March, 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE and BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE both of Bombay, Insolvent Traders.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made on the 28th day of March instant before Sir CHARLES SARGENT in his Chambers in the High Court at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, for an order authorizing the payment by the Trustees of the Estate of the above Insolvents to the said Insolvents respectively, of the Monthly allowance a sum of Rupees Seven Hundred.
And an application will also be made at the same time and place for an order for the appointment of Mr. THOMAS FISHER PUNNETT or some other fit and proper person as Trustee of the Estate of the above named Insolvents in the place and stead of Mr. HENRY D. CARTWRIGHT (one of the Trustees of the said Estate whose appointment was confirmed by this Honourable Court by an order dated the 8th day of February 1867 but who is about to leave India) and with the same scale of remuneration and the same exemption from Security as was prescribed in the Creditors' Resolution and the order confirming the same.
HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.
Bombay, 18th March, 1867.

TO THE HOUSE OWNERS OF BOMBAY.
—GENTLEMEN,—OUR Canvasser Mr. MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE informs me, that many of your Tenants wish to be supplied with GAS, but are prevented from having their Houses fitted with GAS PIPES in consequence of your being AFRAID of FIRE. I have obtained the following Certificate from a Fire Insurance Office, which I hope will thoroughly convince you that GAS is the SAFEST light that can be used.—I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your most obedient Servant,
THO. PROUD, Resident Engr. and Manager,
Bombay Gas Company, (Limited.)
Offices, 1, Church Lane, 19th March, 1867.

COPY OF CERTIFICATE.
EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
Bombay, 18th March, 1867.
To THO. PROUD, Esq., Manager, Bombay Gas Works.
DEAR SIR,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether Buildings lighted by Gas are considered more hazardous than those lighted by Oil and Candle, I beg to inform you that it is generally understood at Home, that Insurance Companys for Insurance purposes give the preference to Buildings lighted by Gas, and experience has shown that more Fires occur at Home through using Candle and Oil Lights than result from the use of Gas for ordinary lighting purposes.—I am, dear Sir, Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) J. L. NAPIER HAY, Secretary in India.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY HANDSOMELY OPEN CARVED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORECLAIN WARE, CARRIAGE, HORSES, PIANO, THURSTON'S SLATE BILLIARD TABLE, &c. &c., on the New Road opposite to the Sunkersett's Garden house, Breach Candy, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at his above residence, the property of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe ; the same comprises Rich Glassware, handsome white and Gold Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Services, plated Dish Covers, Hotwater and round Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg and Pickle frames, a set of best plated Spoons and Forks, for 12 persons, plated Candlesticks with Shades, single and double branched hanging Argand Lamps, Table Cutlery, &c., the nearly open Carved Blackwood furniture such as Round, Pier, Sofa and other Tables, Conversation Couches lined with Damask on Spring Cushions, Easy, Priedieu, Drawing Room and other Chairs, Cloth and Gown Presses, a very elaborately open Carved four posts Bedstead with Mairass and Curtain, Camp Cots, Child's Cradles, Hat Stand, Screen, Sideboard, a Mahogany Pianoforte and a Mahogany Bagatelle Board, Double Washing and Dressing Tables, Mahogany Dressing Glasses, Pictures, Books, Carpets, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles, &c. A first-rate Thurston's Slate Billiard Table with Lamp.
At 1 o'clock P. M.
An English-built Four-seated Cab Phaeton with a serviceable Bay Horse and Harness, one Chestnut Arab Shigram Horse.—No catalogues and the property will be on view from MONDAY, the 25th instant.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.,
Bombay, 20th March, 1867. Auctioneers.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERS, MAMMOTH PAVILION, ESPLANADE.

THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, 20TH MARCH, 1867,
At ½-Past Eight.
THESE CELEBRATED ARTISTS
IN UNION WITH
THE CHINESE MAGICIAN
CHANG WANG,
WILL GIVE AN INTERESTING AND PLEASING
ENTERTAINMENT,
CONSISTING OF ATHLETIC SPORTS, GYMNASTIC FEATS, AND MAGICAL MYSTERIES.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22ND,
A GRAND REPRESENTATION
FOR
NATIVE LADIES
SPECIALLY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
First Class.....Rs. 5 | Second Class...Rs. 3
Third Class.....Rs. 1
Children under ten years, half price to First and Second Class only.
Tickets to be had at the Box Office, Mammoth Pavilion, Esplanade, from 10 A. M.
A number of Private Boxes, fitted for the express accommodation of Families, admitting five, Rs. 20.
Doors open at 7½ ; Performance to commence at 8½.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES.—On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 P. M., HEERALAL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, by order of DAVIDASS MANOCKCHUND, and on account and at the risk of TOOLSEYDASS LOWJEE the MORTGAGOR.
LOT No. 1.—All that Piece or Parcel of Fazindaree LAND or GROUND forming part of the Oart called Rampoora with the Bungalow and Range of Buildings, containing 18 Apartments, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Byculla, Parell Road, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 53 and 52, being 104 Khatees in length and 5 in breadth, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the East by the Vegetable Market ; on or towards the West by the Public Road and the House of Wittoba Mankojee ; on or towards the South by the House of Raghoonath Sonee ; and on or towards the North by the House of Wittoba Ihundaree.

ON SATURDAY, THE 30TH INSTANT, AT 4 P. M.
LOT No. 2.—All that Piece or Parcel of Fazindaree LAND or GROUND, together with the Premises, assessed under No. 34 standing thereon, situate at Duncan Road Row, without the Forty measuring 25 feet in breadth and 60 feet in length, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the East by the Faikland Tank ; on or towards the West by a piece of vacant Fazindaree Ground ; on or towards the North by the House of Rama Dama ; and on or towards the South by a piece of vacant Fazindaree Ground.

ON MONDAY, THE 1ST APRIL, AT 4 P. M.
LOT No. 3.—All that Piece or Parcel of Fazindaree LAND or GROUND, together with the messuage, tenement or Dwelling House and Premises, assessed under No. 6, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town at Gamdavee New Road, admeasuring 20 feet in breadth and 40 feet in length, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the East by the Oart of Tamba ; on or towards the West by the Oart of Tamba ; on or towards the North by the Oart of Tamba, and on or towards the South by the Oart of Tamba.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to the undersigned. BEERALAL & Co., Auctioneers.
6, Rampart Row, below the Commercial Bank, 19th March, 1867.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1867.

THE spelling of Indian names in English characters is a source of constant contention between the purists, and the impurists ; between those who know Hindustani and those who do not. The subject is one which we have never seen fairly examined, and in the present advanced state of India, and the great extent of postal communication now open, it is really becoming an important matter that some method should be established for putting names of men and places into black and white, with at least a pretence of correctness ; thus what can be more absurd that the monarch of Baroda should be termed indifferently the *Guicowar* or the *Gaekwar*, while *Mhow* is otherwise rendered *Mahú* ?

In the early days of a country's civilization, great incentitude always exists with regard to spelling, the names are known but to few, and those who have visited a strange place are thought to have established their right to call it what they please ; the mention of any circumstance connected with it argues a special knowledge, and therefore correctness of orthography is thought to be of no moment. As long as personal experience is paramount with regard to knowledge of a locality, as long, that is, as a man who has been there is supposed to know necessarily more about it than a man who has not, every one does what is right in his own eyes, and an absurd number of different spellings are introduced. Thus, there are no less than twenty-four ways of writing the name of the language spoken in Guzerat, and no one can positively say that any one of them is wrong, that is to say, that the employment of any of these forms argues ignorance on the part of the user ; he may know all the other forms and yet prefer his own. Take our city, no educated person would spell that otherwise than *Bombay*, if we saw it written *Boommbey* we should at once say the writer could not spell. Thus we find that the broad rule is that the better known a place is the more fixed is its spelling ; the difficulty then is where to draw the line. Given the three Presidency towns as being fixed, we believe that there is scarcely another name in India which cannot be fairly and without ignorance spelt in more than one way. The selection of methods of orthography, having been at first arbitrary, as we have pointed out, it happened that by far the greater proportion of men, who fixed the various renderings, were far from acute in catching the sound of the native names, and far from accurate in transcribing them ; this is always the case, the intelligent are ever in the minority ; but it is absurd to argue that the blunders of the majority should be therefore perpetuated for all time, even though the mass has arrived at the conviction that they are blunders. There are two objects to be kept in view in transcribing names of men and places, viz., preservation of meaning and identity of sound. To ensure the first, it is clearly necessary to adopt a system which renders it possible to reconstruct the native name in its original character from the spelling in English. To retain identity of sound it is imperative that no ambiguity be suffered to exist in the pronounciation of the vowels or consonants, especially the former. We shall show that the present system, which may be denominated the "happy-go-lucky" plan is entirely faulty in both respects. Take the sufficiently well known name of *Cawnpore* ; now, no one would be able, without special knowledge, to guess what such a name meant, and he would never find his way there by asking, for no native calls it so. In some old maps, it is found thus : *Kanpoor* or *Canpoor*, but this, though rendering the sound far more nearly than the spelling now in vogue was by no means perfect, and, moreover, missed the meaning. It is only when we see it as *Khánpur* that we recognise the "city of the Khán," or lord. The last generation of Englishmen in India appears to have been in the habit of calling for brandy *pawnee*, when thirsty ; why, it is impossible to say, no native pronounces the word so, *páni* is invariable. It is impossible to preserve the different pronunciations of the name of the same place by people of different classes and races, but there is no difficulty in selecting the most proper, according to the meaning and sticking rigidly to it. We have all become familiar with *Lucknow*, a spelling which at any rate gives the correct sound, and is nearly unambiguous. The great mass of the populace call it *Nuclow*, but we cannot help that. At the same time the goddess Lachchmi does not display her protecting power visibly in our usual spelling. What stranger reaches her city without being under the impression that it is the capital of *Ood* ? The fact is that many of the names have been jotted down according to the fancy of the writer, without any attempt at correctness and in defiance of system. Thus a recently arrived Bengal Engineer was once sent out to survey a vast tract of country, which he did with great accuracy and care; on his return his chief inspected the neatly drawn map, and remarked, "what a number of villages seemed to be called *Mollúmney*" with a strong accent on the second syllable. "No, sir," replied the subordinate, "not exactly *Mollúmney*, but *Mollum-néy*. The fact was that, not liking to get his information second hand, he had asked the inhabitants the names of their villages, and they, not understanding him, had made the above answer.

In the same list, (table of banghy rates) we find a place whose name occurs twice, once as *Rusulconda*, once as *Russelleonda*. Farther on we come to *Seroy Wudgum*, a name of which it is impossible to guess the meaning or pronunciation. The sacred city, *Benares*, generally called by soldiers and others, *Benáirs*, is thus named from two streams which run (or rather ran for the second has dried up) into the Ganges at that place, the Barna and the Asi : the pronunciation of the name should be rendered on the old plan *Bunnarrus*.

We think the impartial reader will now admit that we have made out a strong case against the existing spelling of Indian names, and we proceed therefore to explain the new and scientific method called the *Italian* scheme. This name is given to it because the vowels are pronounced not according to English custom, but nearly as they are pronounced in Italy, and indeed, all over the Continent. Thus *a* as in father, long ; *a* as in woman, short ; *e* as in verdi or prophete ; *i* as in pin, short ; *i* as *ee* in seed, long ; *o* as in robe, there is no such sound in Hindustani as that of the vowel in *top* or *tall*, or *bank* ; *u* as *oo* in boon, long ; *u* as in cook, short ; *ai* as *i* in mine. These exactly correspond with the vowels of the Hindustani tongue, and when once learnt, render the Italian system perfectly clear and precise. As for the consonants, *g* is always pronounced as in *gig*, and *q* without a *u* after it takes the place of the Persian *k* to distinguish it from the commoner one. *C* is not used at all. To give a few examples, we may again introduce the sacred city, by the spelling *Bandras*. The name now spelt *Futtyghur* comes out as *Fathgarh* (*th* sounded as in *out-house*) and we see that the fort of victory is meant. *Berhampore* is easily translatable when presented as *Brahmpúr*, and *Kollapúr* is clearly the "city of jackals."

We are quite aware of the inconvenience of upsetting existing systems, to introduce far better ones, but in the present case, we submit that there is really no system worthy of the name to upset, and surely it is better to introduce a notation which is as nearly perfect as a notation between such differing tongues as Hindustani and English can be. In a few years time it will be too late to preserve the correct names, as it is already too late to abrogate the barbarism of *Calcutta*, the spelling of which has caused the origin of the name to be lost in obscurity. Suppose the celebrated New Zealander to bring his countrymen to the conquest of England, and to adopt the names of places into his native tongue, what should we think of his rendering them purely according to an incorrect and vulgar pronunciation, into the equivalents of *Grinnidge, Ampstid eath Chizzick*, &c., &c. ? But even this does not offer a parallel case, for the Maori would have the excuse that our names are often not pronounced as we spell them, whereas the sound of the letters in Hindustani is absolutely constant, that is in correct Hindustani ; the lower orders frequently interchange letters, but this is merely a vulgarity. The common outcry against the precise system is that it looks uncouth and strange, and does not at first sight convey the sound ; most of these objections may be urged against the decimal system, yet that must ultimately supersede the present irregular scales, which, however various in their relations to each other, yet form a system and have a constant value, which is, as we have pointed out, not the case with present spelling of names in India.

Let any one honestly study the vowels as we have given them, for five minutes, and then make experiments on the Indian names of men and places spelt on the Italian system ; we feel confident that he will discover therein an ease and precision which will fairly astonish him, and cause him to say farewell to the "happy-go-lucky" plan of perpetuating absurdities.

SPECIAL SUMMARY for the INTERMEDIATE OVERLAND MAIL.

BOMBAY, 20TH MARCH,

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Ellora*, Captain White, proceeds to Suez and Aden to-day with the extra mail ; she takes the following passengers :—

For Suez.

Mr. A. C. Cresswell,	Rev. Mr. Worth,
" Berkley,	Mr. Fuller.

For Marseilles.

Colonel and Mrs. Collier,	Colonel Kendall,
" and Mrs. Macgregor and 3 children,	Lady Grant,
Mrs. Woodworth,	Captain and Mrs. Holland, and 2 infants,
Dr. and Mrs. Hunter,	Dr. and Mrs. Taylor,
Mr. Cartwright,	Mr. Berendo,
Miss Carpenter,	Mrs. Tapp.

For Southampton.

Captain and Mrs. Adams,	Mrs. Bishop and infant,
Mrs. and Miss Hunter,	Mrs. Carder,
A. Gentleman,	Walker,
Mr. Walshe,	" J. Howard,
	Captain Parratt.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

HIS Excellency the Governor, it is understood, visits Scinde next month.

The extra English mail of the 26th February had not arrived when we went to press.

Lord Napier has returned to Madras from his recent visit to the Viceroy at Calcutta.

The latest London date via Indo-European Telegraph is the 11th instant.

Negociations for the amalgamation of the Bank of Benga with the Bank of Bombay are still going on.

Sir Robert Napier, Commander-in-Chief, is at Poona, and intends making a tour of inspection in the southern division.

Miss Carpenter, who has been earnestly engaged in propounding schemes for the advancement of female education in India for several months past, returns to Europe by this mail.

Sir George Yule and the Nawab Salar Jung, were invested with the insignia of the Star of India by H. H. the Nizam, at Hyderabad, on the 15th instant.

Mr. R. Temple, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, is to succeed Sir G. Yule, as Resident of Hyderabad, and it is rumoured that Mr. Strachey from Oudh, will probably be Commissioner in the room of Mr. Temple.

The Right Rev. Dr. Walter Steins, R. C., Bishop of Bombay, has been appointed Vicar Apostolic of Calcutta.

Lieut. Col. Atkinson, Major W. Grey, and Major Baumgartner have been appointed a committee to investigate the claims of officers of the Bombay Army.

The recent communication from Zanzibar stating that a report had been received that Dr. Livingstone had been murdered in Africa is discredited by the British Resident at that port.

It is said to be probable that Lord Napier will succeed Sir John Lawrence as Viceroy at the end of the year.

The Hon. Ashley Eden leaves Calcutta for Sir William Muir, it is understood, is to take charge of the Foreign Office immediately on his arrival in Calcutta.

Colonel Ord, who succeeds Colonel Cavanagh, has arrived at Galle on his way to the Straits Settlement.

Mr. Massey's License Tax is universally pronounced by the Indian press as an iniquitous measure.

On account of the masonry on the Sheer Nuddee bridge having given way, a further delay, it is expected, will be caused in the completion of the railway to Jubbulpore.

The Viceroy received a deputation of the tea planters on Saturday last at Calcutta, a bill is to be introduced into the Bengal Council to modify the labour laws, and if this is not satisfactory, a commission on the whole question is to be appointed in November.

From Affghanistan, the latest news inform us that Ameer Shere Ali Khan was endeavouring to join Fyz Mahomed in Balkh who had thoroughly routed the Cabool troops sent against him ; Ufzul Khan was also organizing an expedition against Fyz Mahomed, so that more bloodshed may be expected in that quarter. Shere Ali Khan has sent a messenger to Scinde on his way to Calcutta with certain proposals to the British Government, but it is not at all probable that they will interfere.
England on the 21st inst. he is to be succeeded by Mr. S. C. Bayley.

OBITUARY.—Lieut. G. B. Johnston, Calcutta, 2nd instant ; Lieut. V. H. Walker, R. A., Fort William, 4th instant ; Rev. Mr. Maddock, Mussoorie, 7th instant ; Col. W. P. Macdonald, Ootacamund, 12th instant.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THERE is no longer much doubt as to Sir George Yule's successor at Hyderabad. Contrary to general expectation, the appointment has been accepted by Mr. Richard Temple, who is perhaps the most fortunate man of his day, when his comparatively short career in India is considered. With unquestionable ability and untiring energy it remains to be seen whether he will be as successful at this hot bed of intrigue as the high-minded and able Sir George Yule, who has displayed while there, the highest qualities of a statesman, a judicial and revenue officer, an unflinching reformer of abuses, and a kind and considerate man. The late "embroglio" at this Court might have had very serious results had it not been for the tact and firmness with which Sir George Yule has so effectually quelled it. The particular incidents recently employed to embitter the mind of the Nizam against his Ministers were the improvements in the administration of the country which should have entitled Salar Jung to his master's unqualified support and praise. Convenient roads have been opened out at one time or other from the city to Sirinuggur, Amberapett, Golcondah and in other directions. A magnificient bridge has been thrown across the Moosa connecting the city of Hyderabad with the Residency and the large population which has sprung up around it. The revenue and Judicial administration of the Nizam's territories has been established on a system analogous, so far as circumstances permitted, to that prevailing in the adjoining British provinces. Parsee gentlemen and gentlemen of East Indian descent, men of character and reputation, practically acquainted with the regulations which have worked so well under British rule, have been appointed to offices of trust and importance and the result has done all credit to Salar Jung's judicious and impartial selection. But these are the crimes for which Salar Jung has been arraigned and degraded and thrust upon the brink of ruin. The roads of which he has caused the construction and the bridge of which he had reason to be well proud, are designed, his enemies succeeded in persuading the Nizam, to give ready access to the British troops directly they receive orders to take possession of Hyderabad. The Parsees and East Indian gentlemen are introduced, according to the same authority, for the purpose of familiarizing the people to British rule and paving the way for our own Cutcherries and Adawluts. These are exactly objects, which His Highness can comprehend and appreciate. Any higher and better motives, having for their object the general happiness of his subjects and the attainment of a reputation for wise and enlightened statesmanship cannot of course be so readily intelligible to His Highness. And he is of course surrounded by parasites and prodigals ; men of means who, from ambitions hopes and personal enmity, are desirous to displace Salar Jung from his terms of the negotiation so far as they have yet place of eminence ; and men of broken fortunes gone are a proposal on the part of the Directors who lend their aid to any scheme which holds of the Bank of Bengal to call up the whole of out promise of anarchy and plunder. Under the authorised capital in that Bank. The shares such a master and amid so many elements of being fully paid up, this was to be done by issuing discord, Salar Jung's position is by no means an new shares to the shareholders of the Bengal Bank enviable one, nor is it possible to him to retire, at 25 per cent. premium. Ten thousand more as he no doubt would gladly do, to the enjoy- shares were to be issued at the same premium ment of ease and literary leisure on his own ample ancestral property. There is no safety for him now but in power, and it is equally the duty and the policy of the British Government to support him in the undisturbed possession of that power, so long as he continues to display the integrity and w

drivers, yet no trains in any part of the world are so badly driven as those on the G. I. P. line. The guards, too, are quite inexperienced, and careless; fancy, last week four trains all being jumbled together at a station below Bhosawul, another train passed a station without stopping, the driver of the train a goods, being asleep, and it is a nightly occurrence for trains to run without the lamps on the engine and break-van. The wonder is accidents are not more frequent. The railway is not the civilized means of conveyance known by that name in other countries, until an English lady can travel on it with comfort, which is at present impossible on the G. I. P. R.

The weather has been very cloudy, and, in consequence, much warmer. There is every appearance of rain as I am writing.

FOREST RANGER.

ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN POLICY IN CENTRAL ASIA FROM A FRENCH POINT OF VIEW.

(*Translated from the Revue Des Deux Mondes for the "Bombay Gazette"*)

WHILE Russia established herself upon the Syr-Daria, seized Khokand and menaced Bokhara, England not less eager to extend her sphere of action, invaded Sindh and the Punjaub, occupied the valleys which furrowed the chain of mountains between Peshawur and Bolor, consolidated her influence in Affghanistan, and made of Cashmere and Thibet, in spite of the nominal independence in which she preserved them, mere appendages of the Indian Empire. The two powers which were enfolding Asia in their tight embrace, separated in 1840 by half the continent, are not further distant from each other to-day than seven or eight days march; for a distance of 300 miles at most separates Kokand from the mountains of Karekoum which form the northern line of the great Indian Empire. In presence of such a state of things, the disquiet formerly excited in Great Britain by the attitude of Russia at Cabul should be aroused more vehemently than ever. We remember that the expedition to Affghanistan which terminated in a manner so disastrously, had as its end the preventing of that country, supported by Persia and impelled by a secret encouragement from the cabinet of St. Petersburg, from attacking the frontiers of India. The causes of rivalry which existed then between the two European powers have remained the same, and the neighbourhood of the Russian armies renders the danger much more pressing. Some well meaning philanthropists pretend, it is true, that it will be an advantage for England to have on the frontiers of the Punjaub a civilised state with which its relations may be intelligible and sure, and whose wants will offer to English commerce a great outlet. To understand how chimerical are these hopes, it is necessary to recal what have been the respective situations of Great Britain and Russia since the war of Cabul.

At that epoch, although he did not possess the least particle of earth to the south of the steppe of Kirghiz, the Emperor Nicholas seemed to imagine that the geographical position of his territory gave him the right of monopolising the commerce of Central Asia; such had been, moreover, the thought of his predecessors, and they had constantly directed their policy towards the achievement of that end. They considered the experiments of England to introduce merchandise into Turkistan as an attack made upon their privileges; and the travels of Moorcroft, of Connolly, of Burnes had been witnessed with distaste at St. Petersburg. "Great Britain will have no difficulty," said the Russians at that time, "in making its influence prevail among the Ozbeg states which furnish to our commerce its principle outlets, and in causing serious injury to our trade. If we think of the embarrassments which she could create to us by furnishing with arms and ammunition the Tartars and the inhabitants of Khiva, we will be convinced of the necessity of holding her pretensions in check and of destroying, once for all, the hope she entertains openly of seizing not only Sindh and its markets but also Bokhara, the most important market of Central Asia." To open or shut Turkistan to England was, in fact, a question of life and death for Russian commerce whose products could not struggle in the markets with those of the west.

On its side, Great Britain has always thought that it pertained to her to exercise a considerable influence in these remote countries and to compete there with the merchandise of Nijni-Novgorod and Moscow. Nor did she believe herself less entitled to prevent Russia from absorbing the independent states between the Caspian Sea and India, or even from concluding alliances likely to affect the security of the English possessions. Political jealousy and commercial competition drove Lord Auckland in 1838 to invade Cabul; it is the same rivalry, the same conflict of interests, which still explains the conduct of England and Russia in Central Asia.

During the years which followed the retreat, we were going to say the rout of the British troops, the Governor of India shunned interference in the affairs of Affghanistan. Persia, on its side, was a prey to too many internal dissensions to dream of extending eastward her dominion. In 1852, only, Shah Neredden having sent an army against Herat, England compelled that prince to renounce his design of conquest and menaced him with breaking off diplomatic relations. So matters remained until 1856, at which time new clouds began to darken the political horizon of the East. Braving the displeasure of Great Britain, Persia seized the territory she coveted, an aggression which was regarded in India as a *casus belli*. The war, nevertheless, did not last long; a treaty concluded at Paris on 4th March 1857 brought it to an end and England betrayed the secret fear of the Russian encroachments which inspired her by the stipulations introduced into the treaty relative to Herat. The Shah was taken bound not to interfere in any way in the affairs of that province, and in case of menace or of attack upon his authority, he was even interdicted from sending troops to defend his frontiers before having tried the good offices of Great Britain. If her efforts did not succeed in maintaining peace, he was at liberty to have recourse to arms, but when the invasion was repelled, he was taken bound to recal immediately his soldiers into the interior of his country. England must have had grave motives for having concluded a convention equally burdensome to both parties, for while she humiliated the court of Teheran, she laid on the Governor of India a heavy responsibility, since she imposed upon him the duty, in some sort, of restraining the bellicose humour of the Affghans, the neighbours of Herat and the rivals of Persia. But although the name of the Shah figured alone in the treaty, it was not against the aggressions of his feeble Empire that these jealous precautions were taken; the phantom which they were designed to ward off was Russia who, as was said, had already proposed to Neredden the exchange of the province of Erivan for that of Herat. England felt it necessary to maintain the independence of this last named district, which is the key of Hindustan, to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Czar, and the clause of the treaty has no other end.

[After briefly sketching the history of events beyond the frontier from the Indian mutiny to the death of Dost Mohammed in 1863, the writer proceeds]

Dost Mohammed intended that his son Sher Ali Khan should succeed him, but this choice provoked the jealousy of the elder brothers of the prince, Azim and Afzul, who combined to dispute with him the throne. Obstinate battles and continual revolutions dyed Affghanistan with blood, and people cannot yet tell what will be the issue of the struggle. Abder Rahman, the son of one of the competitors thrust aside by the old Emir, having married at Bokhara the daughter of Mozaffar who put at his disposal a very considerable body of troops, succeeded last winter (1865-66) in expelling Sher Ali from Cabul and placing the crown on the head of his own father, now the eldest of the surviving heirs of Dost Mohammed. The journals of St. Petersburg have seen in this denouement of the struggle the result of a plot skilfully woven by England to league Affghanistan and the Khanat of Bokhara against Muscovite invasion. The family alliance contracted by Abder Rahman ought undoubtedly to identify his interests with those of Mozaffar, and the menacing attitude of Russia pledges the two princes to lend each other mutual assistance against the common enemy; but although Great Britain preserves to all appearance a rigorous neutrality, she has too much interest in holding her own rivals in check not to have seen with satisfaction this combination against Russia; or even not to have aided in bringing it about. The secret hostility of the two European powers has not escaped the sagacity of the Asiatics, and three times already Ozbeg ambassadors have borne a cry of distress from the Kokandis to the ears of the Indian Government. England has allowed Turkistan and Tashkend to fall, she has allowed General Romanooski to advance to the very gates of Samarcand; but if the capture of Bokhara and the occupation of Amou-Daria follow the annexation of the basin of the Jaxartes it is hardly probable that she will persist much longer in her inactivity. Her vulnerable point is in Asia, and nobody is ignorant of it.

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Since the preceding portion of this article has been written, our news show that events have precipitated themselves. If in vain Russia, satisfied with her progress, declares that she wants to live at peace with the Ozbeg states. That is impossible. So long as she does not possess the whole of Turkistan, the Khanate remaining free will foster in the invaded provinces a spirit of revolt; they will seek to emancipate themselves and these insurrectionary experiments will lead to new Russian conquests. However, if the Emir of Bokhara greatly enfeebled by his recent reverses, abandons to his enemies the peaceful possession of Kokand and allows their steamers to ascend in peace the Amou-Daria, open hostilities will be for some time suspended. The Czars know the art of waiting; they will only advance after having patiently prepared the ground and they will again follow in Central Asia that line of conduct from which they have already reaped so many happy consequences. Some families of colonists and cultivators, a nucleus of future establishments will locate themselves on the banks of the Amou-Daria; the markets situated on the course of the river will fall into the hands of Russia; then when commerce and diplomacy have done their work, the people of Khiva and Bokhara who but the evening before were independent, will awake to find themselves Muscovite subjects. It is certain that the Emir Mozaffar will not allow this net-work to be woven little by little around him without attempting to break it; his courage, his hatred of the conquerors, the confidence which the power of his own Khanat and his league with Affghanistan inspire him will impel him to new efforts to drive out the intruders.

What will be in this case the attitude of England? Will she seek to aid the Ozbeg populations or would she rather desire to compensate herself for the aggrandisement of her rival by a new extension of her own territory? What one may predict henceforth is that the Russians will not renounce the prey they have pursued. "Since the reign of Peter the Great" writes one of their compatriots cited by Mr. Mitchell, the empire has advanced with steadiness and at the cost of enormous sacrifices beyond the steppes which barred its passage; it has crossed them, however, and has reached the basin between the two great rivers, the Syr-Daria and the Amou-Daria, whose waters fertilise this rich and well peopled territory. It is entitled to seek to indemnify itself for its sacrifices and toils during more than a century; it is entitled to render its frontiers secure by carrying its colonies to the snowy summits of the Himalays —*the natural boundary line of the Russian and English possessions.*" From that point alone can Russia calmly regard the development of Great Britain in India.

Thus the conquest of the whole of Central Asia is the avowed aim towards which the cabinet of St. Petersburg is striving, and the sympathies of the Russian people encourage the government in this path. The fertility of the soil in the three Khanats promises, moreover, a brilliant future for the European colonists. The climate which presents a wide variety of temperature, ranging from the perpetual snows of the Bolor to the tropical heat of the valleys of the Amou and the Syr-Daria is favourable to the cultivation of all kinds of produce: wheat, cotton, silk, madder, tobacco, all grow equally well, and it is possible to acclimatise sugar-cane, opium, and indigo. The rivers bear down gold; and silver, lead, copper and iron mines exist in the mountains. A discovery still more important has been made in the environs of Chemkend, that of a large bed of coal in the Karatau. This fact affects in the highest degree the future of Russian domination, for it is well known how much the want of fuel renders that indispensable auxiliary of commerce and industry—steam machinery, difficult to introduce into Turkistan. A coal pit has been set agoing without delay, and it is thought that by next spring the Aral flotilla will no longer be obliged to use the anthracite of the Don, at once so costly and so difficult to convey. The Emperor has given orders to construct a new steamer, transport vessels and sloops, in fact a workshop with the machinery moved by steam is about to be established in the country. At the same time Russia neglects nothing to inspire the Kirghiz with a taste for agriculture; joining example to precept, she founds everywhere establishments whose prosperity stimulates the zeal of the natives, and it is possible to anticipate the period when this country, called by poets "the garden of the East" will resume the splendour to which it had attained under Timour and will become for India the most vexatious of neighbours.

Turkistan is at present a precious market for the Russians where their manufactures as yet in their infancy and which cannot be got rid of in Europe find sale. In return the Khanats send to Orenburg a considerable quantity of the raw material, at the head of which stands the cotton of Bokhara. During the American war that article enabled the Russian merchants to realise enormous profits. The attention of the Government is also turned to the cultivation of this staple, the manufacture of which it thinks of promoting on a large scale. Thus Central Asia is converted into an immense plantation of which the Russian Empire absorbs all the produce and all the profits. But, that result obtained, all is not yet done, and Russia will have more than one difficulty to conquer, to assure for itself an uncontested superiority in these regions. The rivals most to be dreaded are the English merchants whose proverbial tenacity is necessarily at work to introduce British manufactures into the valley of the Amou-Daria across Affghistan and through the passes of the Hindoo Kooch. Two things are, therefore, necessary before Russia can develop her trade in Turkistan—it is necessary to remove western competition and likewise to establish spinning and weaving mills at the places where cotton is grown in order to do away with the cost of transit. The conquest of Central Asia is the surest means of obtaining this result.

These considerations demonstrate the importance of the Turcoman question. Great Britain has been naturally the first to perceive in the progress of Russia in the East a real danger to her prosperity in Asia and her influence in Europe; and this progress threatens perhaps to create embarrassments for her not very remote. The English dominion in India, so deeply shaken by the revolt of 1858 might find itself once more in peril. While the Tartar Nomads, related to the Sclave family by numerous affinities, submit freely to their actual masters, and promise to furnish excellent soldiers for the Russian empire, whose military organization flatters their warlike humour, England has not succeeded, after the lapse of more than a century in assimilating to herself the people of Hindustan.

We shall not go so far as to say that the supremacy if England in the East may be really compromised; it will certainly be too much to regard as probable and near the fall of its Empire in India, but the hour approaches when a powerful competitor will dispute with her the markets of Asia. This will promote, without doubt, the material interests of the Asiatic populations and by reaction the western nations, who being no longer at the mercy of a single nation, will reap the advantage of the open commercial struggle between England and Russia. The world will rejoice if this struggle does not end in favour of a state whose love of encroachment has more than once menaced the equilibrium of Europe. The possession of Tartary will enhance its military power, and in supplying to its hand new resources, will furnish her with what she now wants, money. Moreover, although France may not be, like Great Britain, directly interested in the question she will not remain indifferent. One can leave to England the care of defending herself and opposing, according to her need, conquest to conquest; and as for us who have miserably allowed the precious continent of India to fall from our hands and who have no longer the right to draw our sword in the struggle, shall we not draw at least a useful lesson from the examples which the two rival nations present?

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LATEST NEWS.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

(*Special for the Bombay Gazette.*)

CALCUTTA, 19TH MARCH.

The Hon. Ashley Eden leaves for England on the 21st instant and is to be succeeded by Mr. S. C. Bayley.

The cause of Lord Napier's visit to Calcutta is said to be the probable retirement of the Viceroy at the end of year in his favour.

BOMBAY.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Erskine will, in all probability, leave India by the second mail steamer in April next.

A TELEGRAPH Station has been opened at Prevesa in European Turkey. The charge on a message of 20 words from Bombay is Rs. 43-12.

CAPTAIN W. C. MITCHELL, Bengal Staff Corps, and wing officer of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

THE director of the Indo-European line reported to the Secretary to Government yesterday that the direct line was interrupted between Bagdad and Constantinople; Persian line still interrupted.

THE Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court will sit on Friday next in the appellate side of the High Court to dispose of the case of *Veerbace vs. Hormusjee Framjee* for the restitution of conjugal rights.

THE British ship *Henry Haudley*, Captain T. S. Gordon, arrived in harbour yesterday from the port of Calcutta, with the following passengers:—

Rev. J. Arestarcts; Rev. D. Vansures; Mr. G. Jonalics; Mr. T. C. Apcar; and Mrs. T. S. Gordon.

THE new Indian Customs' Act, is being republished in pamphlet form, stitched in a neat wrapper: price eight annas. As only a limited number will be printed, parties requiring copies to forward to their constituents in Europe, are requested to give early intimation, at the office of this paper, of the number of copies they may require.

THIS evening at 7 o'clock, Mr. Edward Chapple will deliver a lecture on board H. M. S. *Ajdaha* to the sailors in the harbour.—Subject. "The Wonders of Sea and Sky." These lectures have been organized by the Harbour Chaplain for the benefit and instruction of the Sailor and to withdraw him from the vicious attractions of the shore. The Chaplain therefore will thankfully acknowledge the co-operation of any gentleman in this laudable work. The attendance of Captains, officers and crews is invited.

THE Rev. W. B. Keer has issued a circular earnestly inviting seamen to attend the service conducted on Sunday mornings on board the *Ajdaha*, and asking the commanders of vessels to facilitate their attendance as much as possible. The hour of service has been altered to a quarter before ten, and it is stated that an afternoon service will be held at 3·30 if a sufficient number of persons appear anxious to attend.

AT a largely attended meeting of native inhabitants held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, yesterday afternoon (Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee in the chair) an address was presented to Miss Mary Carpenter, on the occasion of her return to England. Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee intimated that a number of gentlemen intended to present her with a tea service in remembrance of her visit. She acknowledged these compliments in a lengthy speech, which, with the address, will appear in to-morrow's paper. Miss Carpenter, it will be seen, leaves by the mail steamer to-day for England.

Two Portuguese were charged yesterday before Mr. Showell with being drunk and assaulting a countryman of theirs. The charge was clearly established against the prisoners, and His Worship sentenced the first offender to pay a fine of twenty rupees, or in default of payment of the fine to suffer fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment in the County Jail; and the second to pay a fine of ten rupees, or in default to be imprisoned for seven days in the County Jail with hard labour. His Worship ordered ten rupees out of the fine, if recovered, to be paid to the complainant.

WE have received a very interesting report of the American Mission among the Marathas for the past year. During that period the mission lost through death the Rev. H. Ballantine, who had laboured for thirty years in this country; and also Mrs. Graves, who must be well known to all visitors to Mahableshwar, after a most devoted service of nearly fifty years. The Rev. Mr. Bissel and Mrs. Bissell have returned from America, and resumed their work in this land with renewed health and strength. There were at the close of the year nine missionaries and their wives at different stations in the presidency, and we are glad to be able to state that the work is going on well. The reports of the different missionaries will well repay perusal.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—No telegrams were received during the last 24 hours, ending at 8 P. M. yesterday.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages from Kurrachee to Bombay during the same period ranged from 1 hour 0 minute to 0 hour 3 minutes, communication being reported perfect.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P. M. of 18th to 8 P. M. of the 19th March, were as follows:—

	To Bombay	*Max.*	*Min.*	
From Calcutta vîa Agra	21	22	4	57
,, Calcutta vîa Madras ...	24	38	8	25
,, Madras	21	30	4	47

KURRACHEE, 19TH March.—Direct line communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was perfect.

BOMBAY, 19TH, 8 P. M.—Perfect communication Poona.

WE are informed that the ship *Siberia* which arrived here on Saturday, brought 700 tons of machinery and pipings intended for the new waterworks at Bhopal, which Messrs. Hastings and Company, Civil Engineers of this city, are constructing for Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal. Several very beautiful fountains and about sixty Hydrants are being executed by Mr. Higgins at the School of Art in Bombay. These waterworks, and the gas works, which latter are about to be immediately commenced, will make Bhopal one of the most attractive native cities we have in India, and for these improvements Her Highness the Begum and her many thousands of subjects have to thank Major Willoughby-Osborne C. B., the Political Agent, whose efforts towards the welfare of that portion of Central India have for years been indefatigable. At Sehore twenty-six miles distant from Bhopal and where the Residency is established is a very handsome Church, executed from a design prepared by Major Willoughby-Osborne. The schools at Sehore are also the result of this gentleman's labours and they afford education to upwards of two hundred and eighty scholars.

THE Rev. J. W. Gardner, of the Free Church Mission Institution at Poona, leaves for England to-day, with his family, by the steamer of the B. and B. S. S. Co., intending to return after a two years absence. The students under him at Poona, some days ago, expressed in an address the regret they felt at his departure, making him at the same time a suitable present; and on Saturday night a similar compliment was paid to him in Bombay by a number of young men who were formerly his pupils. On the latter occasion the following address was read to him:—

"REVEREND SIR,—Through a sense of heartfelt gratitude and duty, we the undersigned your ex-students avail ourselves of the occasion of your leaving India for Scotland, your beloved native land, to express our sentiments of regard and affection towards you. We cannot but express our great regret on an occasion like this. The more we consider your labours for the last ten years, the more reason we find for our so doing. In your departure we shall lose a learned instructor and an excellent adviser. The various successes which attended your indefatigable labours among our countrymen are indeed very valuable and important. In spite of the censorious tone in which some of the vernacular periodicals cried out against the Poona Mission English Institution, against the competency of its teachers, and against the mode of its education, you by your unshaken perseverance and unabated zeal for the diffusion of knowledge, both secular and religious, among the Indian youth, irrespective of caste and creed, have really improved the condition of the Institution. This is apparent from the results of the last four years' matriculation-examination. The efficient way in which you have instructed the young men of Poona, in the various branches of useful knowledge, and thereby prepared them for the different paths in life, deserves our particular gratitude. We have a strong evidence of the wonderful change you have been the means of effecting in the gradual increase of pupils in the Institution, and in the progress the youth attending it have made in the higher branches of studies such as Literature, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Metaphysics, and Mathematics. Besides you have rendered very important and valuable services to the natives by opening those private classes, which were largely attended both by the Mission and Government students. This you did out of disinterested affection towards the young men of Poona. Your straightforward and affectionate dealings with them, your genuine desire for their well-being; your pleasant and familiar way of exchanging your views with theirs and your engaging manners, have rendered you the object of their greatest love, reverence, and gratitude. In conclusion, we earnestly pray to the Almighty who is the Protector of us all, that He may bless you and your family with a safe journey to your native land, and that He may keep you all in sound health and prosperity. We beg Mrs. Gardner who has also won the affection of our hearts by her kind and amiable treatment of us to accept a present of a Shawl as a small tribute of our affection and gratitude."

Presents were also given Mr. Gardner's children. The reverend gentleman having made a suitable reply, pawn sopparee and nosegays were distributed, and the company separated.

THE HOOLEE HOLIDAYS are now at their height—"This most popular festival, called also Dola or Dolavatra, or the swinging festival, is supposed by Sir W. Jones to relate to the vernal equinox, and to be similar to the Persian Nauroz. It commences fifteen days before the full moon of Phalgun on which the ceremonies are terminated, and is held in honour of Krishna's sportive swinging. It is kept as a complete saturnalia. Red powders are daubed upon the image of the God, and thrown and squirted by his worshippers on each other, while females are insulted by exclamations and jests of the most rebald and impure description, persons are sent on bootless errands, and the dance of drunken devotees in commemoration of Krishna dancing with the gopis or female cowherds, crowns the scene. The wheaten cake, which is placed on the pile lighted in every village at the close of the festival, is called Poli, and the right of first offering it is considered as an honorary privilege. Neither the origin of this festival, nor the obscene manner in which it is observed in Western India can be described. Nor is the observation of it confined to the lower classes of the native community—the highest join in it with the same zest as the lowest. This festival nominally continues from the new to the full moon; but only a few of the last days are practically and openly devoted to it. From one of the names of the month in which it occurs it is often called Shimga."—This saturnalia may be said to have commenced on Sunday, and towards evening of that day thousands of Hindus were to be seen not only in the native town but along the different thoroughfares leading to the Fort. It is worthy of remark that Sunday was also St. Patrick's day, and we are sorry to be obliged to say, that a number of the soldiers belonging to the European Regiment at Colaba were determined to share the honours of the day with the heathen in keeping up the renown of their titular saint. We saw more than one party of men reeling towards their quarters on the Colaba road who were apparently trying to do all that in them lie to vie with the devotees of Krishna. The latter were bedaubed all over with gulal (red powder) and the Hibernians, by dint of rolling in the dusty road, came as near the others as they could, the only difference being that the natives dirty white clothing were sprinkled with red while the soldiers' red tunics were smeered with dirty white dust. In every other respect both in shouting and indecency of expression each vied with each, only that the Hindus were the more sober of the two, and this occurred at the time when the European community of this city were returning from their different places of public worship.

MEKRAN CABLE AND SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

THE director, Mekran Cable and Submarine Telegraph, Mr. Walton in a communication from Kurrachee to the Secretary to Government forwards the following copies of telegrams which have passed between himself and Sir Arnold Kemball, K. C. S. I., Political Agent in Turkish Arabia, on the state of the Persian line between Bagdad and Teheran.

The first one is dated 31st January last and is addressed from Mr. Walton to Sir A. Kemball at Bagdad:

"Kindly inform me regarding the general state of communication between Bagdad and Teheran for information of Government and guidance of the public."

The next is from Sir A. Kemball, Bagdad, to Mr. Walton, Kurrachee, dated 14th February last:

"During past six months total interruptions seventy days. Difficult working nine days. Communication open nearly always restricted from six to eight hours per diem. These statistics referred to Major Smith, about line interrupted since 8th will answer when received."

The following message has since been received from Major Smith and was sent on from Bagdad by Sir A. Kemball to Mr. Walton:

"Persian line is in a state of transmission. A second wire is being added and more than half of the posts are being renewed. Until the work is completed, I am not desirous of seeing much traffic. One wire will then be devoted to European messages and offices will be opened day and night. At present time has been divided with Persia, but it is nonsense to say that then. Now we are restricted to six hours daily as we are always open until the line has been cleared of whatever massages are offered."

THE CONTRIBUTORIES OF THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY.

ON Monday last Mr. Justice Westropp was engaged the whole of the day in hearing applications from persons who objected to be placed on the list of contributories to the East Indian Trading and Banking Company. It will be remembered that this case was last heard before the learned Judge on the 7th instant, when it was adjourned for the purpose of rehearing certain applications and allowing the official liquidator of the Company and the trustees of the estate of Bhugwandass Purshotumdass to consider certain matters in connection with their interests and to ascertain facts.

Mr. Howard appeared on behalf of the official liquidator, (Mr. Bendir), Mr. Piele represented the trustees of Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, and Mr. Rimington appeared for Jumnadass Savuklall.

His Lordship asked Mr. Rimington if it was true that two out of the three clients for whom this gentleman appeared at the previous sitting, had compromised the claims against them.

Mr. Rimington said it was, Cursetjee Manockjee and Itachund Jugjevundass had done so, and he now only appeared on behalf of Jumnadass Savuklall. He now asked the learned Judge to remove the name of his remaining client from the list of contributories, on the ground that he had sold his shares, on the day that he had paid the first call, to Bhugwandass Purshotumdass and also because he had never received any notice in regard to the second and third calls. Mr. Rimington also stated that the transfer books were not opened at the time when the shares were sold, but that he had executed a transfer deed (in blank) as soon as the books were ready, and that some of the Company's books showed that calls on these shares had been paid by the Company on account of Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, who owned no less than 1,660 shares, which stood in the name of himself, his wife, cousin and other parties, the calls on which were paid by him. Mr. Rimington submitted therefore that these shares should be treated as belonging to Bhugwandass.

Mr. Howard then submitted that it was clear that no shareholder could, without the consent of the directors in writing, transfer their shares, it was therefore evident that no proper means had been taken in this case to do so. The learned gentleman cited two recent cases from the *Law Journal* in support of his argument, that the contributory in this instance was clearly liable for the calls due.

Mr. Peile contended that Bhugwandass had not been admitted as the purchaser of the shares in question by the trustees. He also directed the learned Judge's attention to the fact that the share certificate which was not issued until twelve months after the shares were allotted, was still in the name of Jumnadass Savuklall. Mr. Peile then referred to Act XIX. of 1857 which stated that no call could be made on any one who was not on the register, and then submitted that the trustees of Bhugwandass could not be held liable as his name did not so appear on the register in respect to these shares. He also contended that there was nothing to show that the deed of transfer had ever been shown to the directors.

Mr. Rimington in reply said that if the contributory sold the shares to Bhugwandass, it might be that it suited the Company's convenience at the time better to keep them in the name of the allottee than to transfer them to that of Bhugwandass, as if the latter course it might have a bad effect on the public when it was known that the Chairman of the Board was dealing so largely in their own shares. He also submitted that the Company had taken no means to recover the amount due on the second call from his client, and that if they did not complete the transfer of these shares, it was for a private purpose. It was evident, in his opinion, that the Company could, if they had thought fit, have made Bhugwandass himself pay either the second or third calls on these shares. His client had never received any individual notice of either of these calls, having been made, such as should have been done in the regular way.

His Lordship here remarked that his experience in these matters was that everything that was regular had been omitted.

Mr. Rimington finally submitted that they ought to be relieved from these liabilities.

Babajee Casinath was then called and examined by the learned Judge. He was formerly a member of the firm of Bhiccoo Bapoojee and Co. who were managers to the Company from its formation in September 1863 up to June 1864, when he became a director. On their giving up the management Chintamon Bhasker was appointed manager. Witness, on looking at the transfer register before the Court, said that an entry therein in regard to the payment of first and second calls was in the handwriting of a clerk named Ramchunder Vizram who was employed under Chintamon's management. The entries showing the payment of the first and second calls appeared to have been written at the same time.

Jumnadass Savuklall was then called and examined by His Lordship. He said he was a shroff, 25 shares had been allotted to him and he paid the first call on them on the 20th September 1863 at the office of Messrs. Kelly & Co., who were at that time solicitors to the Company and immediately afterwards on that day sold them through a broker to Bhugwandass. The transfer deed was signed by witness in the month of November following, when it was brought to him for that purpose by Bhugwandass' metha. He, however, took no other steps after signing the paper in regard to its being properly executed. He never received any notice to pay either the second or third calls. He never received the certificate for the 25 shares and knew nothing about its having been issued.

His Lordship said he would give his decision in regard to this application at another sitting.

Mr. Howard then applied to the learned Judge to order the trustees of Bhugwandass Purshotumdass to be put on the list of contributories in regard to the 150 shares standing in the name of Mr. Narayen Dinnanath and 50 in that of Mr. Pandoorung Dinnanath whose names had been removed at a previous sitting. The learned gentleman submitted that as the first call on these shares had been paid by Bhugwandass, and the shares, though standing in the names of the above named gentlemen, never having been accepted by them, the trustees must be held to be responsible and should therefore be placed on the list of contributories accordingly. He submitted that the simple allotment was nothing in itself without acceptance.

His Lordship here suggested that it might be that Bugwandass, who at the time in question was considered to be a wealthy man, had paid up these calls with a purely friendly motive towards the parties.

Mr. Peile said that he was instructed that such in reality was the case. It was purely an act of friendship towards these gentlemen, and when it was found that they would not take up the allotments, the shares where left were they were.

Bhugwandass Purshotmdass on being called and examined by His Lordship, said that he was formerly one of the promoters of the East Indian Trading and Banking Company and had to do with the allotment of shares. At his suggestion the promoters allotted 150 shares to Narreyan Dinnanath and 50 to Pandoorung Dinnanath. Witness received these allotment papers and sent them to Narrayen Dinnanath, having first paid the call on the same. Mr. Narrayen declined, both on his own behalf and that of his brother, to accept these shares. The allotment papers were then sent to Messrs. Kelly and Co's office, who were solicitors to the Company. Witness did not pay any other calls on these shares or take any steps to make himself proprietor of them and never had any interest whatever in them.

Mr. Howard said after what had fallen from Bhugwandass he would not press his application any further.

His Lordship thereupon decided that the application must be refused, but no costs could be allowed as the liquidator, he considered, was right under the circumstances in doing what he had done.

The matter was again adjourned until Monday 1st April next.

FORT POLICE COURT.—19TH MARCH.

(BEFORE R. B. BARTON, ESQ.)

THE HOOLEE ABOMINATION.—Bhagurathia Chuttoorbhooj, a Hindoo broker, was charged yesterday, at the instance of Dr. Thomas Blaney, with assault. The prosecutor was passing in his carriage along the Moombadevi road, when the defendant, who was among a large crowd of Hindoos delighting in the enjoyment of dirt, and with bespattering each other with a red powder, stepped into the middle of the road and discharged a syringe-full of coloured water against the person of the doctor, who alighted from his carriage and gave the prisoner into custody. His Worship convicted the prisoner, and fined him Rs. 50, or in default of payment of fine, to be imprisoned for two months with hard labour.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

WILFUL DISOBEDIENCE.—David Wilks and another seaman of the British ship *Picture*, pleaded guilty to a charge of wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship; and were sentenced to be kept to hard labour for four weeks each.

Adolph Marloh, a seaman of the ship *Richard Rylands* was sentenced to four weeks' hard labour for a similar offence.

Dougal McLoughlin and six other seamen of the ship *Channel Light* were likewise sentenced to eight weeks' hard labour each in the House of Correction for similar offences.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT IN A HOTEL.—William Clark, a European seaman, was charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Barnes, with being drunk and disorderly in the National Hotel, in the Fort, on the 18th inst. The proprietor of the hotel stated that the defendant had caused damage to his property to the extent of Rs. 20. The defendant admitted the offence and was fined Rs. 20, the whole of the amount, if recovered, to be given to Mr. Grossman, the proprietor.

THEFT.—Carsia Tattia pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing 8 *sarees* and two silver rings, the property of James, woman. His Worship sentenced the prisoner to receive twelve stripes with a rattan.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Luxmon Govind, an old offender who had been often flogged before for similar offences, was charged with stealing a box, containing ten rupees, belonging to Krishnajee Sungjee. This morning the prisoner went into the prosecutor's shop, opened a drawer, and ran away with the box which was in it. He was pursued and apprehended. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for six months.

A REPUTED THIEF.—Ismaljee Peerbhoy, a vagrant and professional thief, was found guilty, on the evidence of a policeman, of having in his possession a quantity of red cotton twist, which might be reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudently obtained, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by it. He was sentenced to be imprisoned for one month with hard labour.

SPORTING.

CRICKET.

MATCH BETWEEN THE OFFICERS OF H. M. S. "OCTAVIA" AND THE BOMBAY UNION CLUB.

The Bombay Union Cricket Club having challenged the Officers of H. M. S. *Octavia*, the match came off yesterday on the Esplanade. The following is the score:

1ST INNINGS—H.M.'s "OCTAVIA."

Mr. Powles	bd. by Fearnley—ct. Burns.....	6	
,, Buller.....	bd. by Fearnley	2	
,, Beran.....	run out.....	2	
,, Tregaskiss	bd. by Burns ct. by Stephen ...	20	
,, Maitland	bd. by do. do. Fearnley ...	9	
,, Hutton	bd. by Fearnley	0	
,, Graves	bd. by do.	2	
,, Gardiner	bd. by do.	6	
,, Crofton	bd. by Burns	0	
,, Robinson	bd. by do. not out	4	
,, Betts	bd. by do.	1	
		52	
	Byes.....	8	
	Wides	1	
	Total	61	

1ST INNINGS—UNION CLUB.

Mr. Ryan	bd. by Maitland.....	0	
,, Munday.....	bd. by do.	49	
,, G. Gahagan.....	bd. by Tregaskiss	27	
,, W. Gahagan ...	bd. by ,, not out	23	
,, Baird.....	bd. by Maitland ct. by Tregaskiss	2	
,, Stephens	bd. by Tregaskiss do. do....	14	
,, Barn	bd. by do.	5	
,, Fearnley	bd. by do. ct. by Tregaskiss	18	
,, Consedayne	stumped by Tregaskiss	3	
,, Partridge.....	bd. by Maitland ct. by Hutton	0	
,, Fletcher	leg before Wicket.....	3	
		144	
	Byes.....	12	
	Leg Byes ...	2	
	Wides.....	12	
		170	

2ND INNING'S—H. M.s "OCTAVIA."

Mr. Gardiner	bd. by Burn's	3	
,, Robinson	bd. by Fearuley—ct. by G. Gahagun	4	
,, Maitland	bd. by Burns	4	
,, Beven	ct. by Baird	5	
,, Tragaskiss.....	bd. by Fearnley.....	19	
,, Graves	Do. do.	8	
,, Buller	ct. by Burns	1	
,, Betts	bd. by Burns	0	
,, Powles	run out	3	
,, Crofton	bd. by Fearnley	2	
,, Hutton	not out.....	12	
		57	
	Byes.....	16	
	Leg Byes.....	2	
		75	
	First Innings...	61	
		136	

It will thus be seen that the Union Club came off victors, in one innings by 34 runs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RUSTOMJEE PALLONJEE.—Your letter is an advertisement and can only be inserted as such.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

INVESTITURE OF SIR GEORGE YULE AND THE NAWAB SALAR JUNG WITH THE STAR OF INDIA.

SECUNDERABAD, 15TH MARCH.

ABOUT 10-30 this forenoon, a salute of 13 guns fired at irregular intervals, for the sake of emphasis it is presumed, announced the opening of the ceremonies, for the Investiture of Sir George Yule, the Resident of Hyderabad, and His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, His Highness the Nizam's Minister, with the order of the Star of India.

As previously arranged, the Durbar was held at the Nizam's Palace in the City, where some 20 or 30 British officers assembled to do honour to the occasion, and a crowd of Mahomedans, of all sorts and conditions, redolent of anything

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 4 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 3	do.	..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
" 2	do.	..... 2s. do.
" 1	do.	..... 1s. 11½d. do.
" demand		..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland	do.	..... } 1s. 11½d. do.
On Ireland	do.	.....
On Paris	do.	..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50

Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed " Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 10th March 1867.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.

London Bankers—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 2/ per Rupee.

3	do.	1/11½ "
2	do.	1/11½ "
1	do.	1/11½ "
On demand		1/11½ "

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 11th March 1867. W. H. PEILE, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Rs. 91,93,000 (£919,300).
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 45,96,500 (£459,650).

Head Office—Calcutta.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Madras, and London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Esq., Merchant.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
SETH A. APCAR, Esq., of Messrs. Apcar & Co.
C. E. CRESSWELL, Esq., of Messrs. Cresswell & Co.
MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
ARDASEER DOSSABHOY LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Framjeekissen, Law & Co.
BABOO HEERALALL SEAL, Zemindar.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
J. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.
The Bank of England,
and
Nation. Provincial Bank of England.

Office in London.....No. 80, King William Street.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

The Bank receives on Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India Bombay, 23rd November 1866.

WANTED.

WANTED, one dozen pairs of LORRY WHEELS from three to three feet six diameter with axles five feet long. Also two SLING CARRIAGES with wheels 10 feet in diameter.

HASTINGS & COMPANY, Civil Engineers,
298, Middle Colaba, 7th March.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. HASTINGS & COMPANY have removed their OFFICES to No. 298 Middle Colaba, Ground Floor.

NOTICE.—WANTED THREE ASSISTANTS to the Engineer for Local Funds in Khandeish. They must possess a practical knowledge of Surveying, Levelling, and laying out Roads and making Plans and Estimates.

Salary Rs. 150 per month, and Rs. 30 Batta. Applications to be made, Post Paid, to the undersigned.

L. R. ASHBURNER,
Collector and President Local Fund Committee,
Khandeish.

Khandeish, Collector's Office, Dhoolia, 4th March 1867.

WANTED, a SECRETARY for the SURAT MUNICIPALITY, salary up to Rs. 250 or Rs. 350 per mensem with periodical increase up to Rs. 350 and Rs. 500, according to whether the nominee possesses a fair knowledge of Engineering or not. He will be required to give his whole time to the duties and to furnish security. No person not having a competent knowledge of the native language need apply. Applications, with Certificates and full information as to previous employment, to be addressed to the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Municipality, Surat.

A. H. SPRY,
1st Asst. Collector and Chairman, Managing Committee.
Municipal Com's. Office, Surat, 16th March 1867.

WANTED, two thoroughly competent men to work a SODA WATER MACHINE at Jacobabad. Apply with Certificates to J. A. BROWN & Co.
1 Dean Lane, 18th March 1867.

WANTED for six months, at the end of April, a furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, with three or four Bed-rooms. Rent moderate. Address Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, BOILERS, ENGINES, SHAFTING, DRUMS, GINS, and OPENERS with ROOFING for a complete Factory of 60 or 100 Gins.

Private offers will be received, and if the Machinery be not sold privately it will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION in a few days.

For further particulars apply to
19th Sept. 1866. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

VALUABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE.—The LANDED PROPERTY of BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, situated at the Mount and Tank Bunder, principally consisting of the very LARGE BUNGALOW lately used as the Elphinstone Hotel with the Ground attached, to it say about 73,000 (seventy-three thousand) square yards; and the valuable land lying between that and Tank Bunder, comprising about 50,000 (fifty thousand) square yards. It can be divided into lots to suit purchasers.

Plans can be seen at the Office of the undersigned, where also full particulars as to Title &c. can be obtained.

FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PUNTHKY,
Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama.
6 Rampart Row, Bombay, 23rd February 1867.

FOR SALE, at Matheran, the HOUSE called "THE BYKE," the Property of DR. LEITH. Apply to MESSRS. VURJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS & Co., Graham's Buildings.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned :—
Europe CANVASS and CORDAGE.
Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s
CARTRIDGES ..... Rs. 55 per 1,000
Do. CAPS..... " 6 " 1,000
One Breach-loading RIFLE..... " 120.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.

A SMALL supply of high wheeled Dog Carts just imported from England.—HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER has received for sale a small supply of High Wheeled Dog Carts, direct from the Manufactures, painted and lined with the best improved Fashion, with best Cloth, Cushions and Falls, Patent Leather Dash Boards, Plated Lamps, &c. &c.

A few Sets of best Germansilver-plated double and single Harness, Gentleman's Hogskin Hunting Saddles and Bridles, Brown leather spare round Gig Rein, Rein-clips, &c., &c.

A small collection of Drawing Room Paris Playing (in Fiddle and Piano) Toys in Glass Dooms with Music of 2 Tunes. For prices and further particulars apply to
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26, Meadow Street.

SALSETTE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The respective TRUSTEES of the Estate of MESSRS. ARDASEER CURSETJI DADY, HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE DADY and DADY NUSSERWANJI DADY are prepared to negotiate for the sale of five equal undivided sixth parts or SHARES (the remaining one sixth being held by a gentleman who is in minority) of the villages and lands of Casha Maller containing by estimation 323 morahs, eight parahs, and 1¼ adowlies or thereabouts.

The village and lands of Toolsley containing by estimation 21 morahs, 1 parah and 7 adowlies or thereabouts.

The village and lands of Arrear containing by estimation 61 morahs, 17 parahs, and 5/4 adowlies or thereabouts.

The village and lands of Kenery or Canary containing by admeasurement 60 morahs, 13 parahs, and 10 adowlies or thereabouts.

The above properties may be purchased either TOGETHER or SEPARATELY; they are in the immediate vicinity of Bombay, within easy distance of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway and are adjacent to the sea. The yearly rental exceeds rupees twenty thousand.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned,

G. R. WILSON,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th March, 1867.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Sore Throats, Diphtheria, and Bronchitis.—These medicaments boldly face the evils they profess to remedy: local relief and general purification progress together—the diseased portion is cured, the foul whole is cleansed. Holloway's Ointment, rubbed on the throat and chest, exercises the most beneficial influence over sore throats, diptheria, and cough, whether resulting from catarrh, asthma or bronchitis. This unguent acts miraculously in arresting the extension of sores, healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases and completely stopping all destructive inflammation, irrespective of its exciting cause, character, situation, duration, or severity. Holloway's Ointment, aided by his Pills, gives most immediate and most marked relief to those irritating itchings and painful swellings of the shins occasioned by mercury or latent syphilitic virus.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,

And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Revenue exceeds £310,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £10,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

HENRY EDWARD AETLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.

THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.

SAMUEL MCCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).

WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.

Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D.

Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.

Agents— " EWART, LATHAM & Co.

City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD).

Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Secretary—D. MCLAUGHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower :—

Age.	CIVIL. Half-yearly.	CIVIL. Monthly.	MILITARY. Half-yearly.	MILITARY. Monthly.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
20	16 5 0	2 14 9	19 0 0	3 7 3
30	20 0 0	3 8 8	22 0 0	3 14 4
40	25 0 0	4 6 10	26 0 0	4 9 8
50	38 0 0	5 13 6	33 8 0	5 14 11
60	46 0 0	8 3 4	40 0 0	8 5 2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages :—

Age.	CIVIL. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	MILITARY. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. MCLAUGHLAN SLATER,
Secretary, for Western India.
4, Church Lane, Bombay, February 1867.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a large commodious and airy First and Second Floor. Also three GODOWNS and three STABLES for Horses and Carriages in Armenian Lane. Apply to RUTTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE WOONWALLA in Armenian Lane, Fort.

TO LET, several BUNGALOWS in different parts of Bombay, large and small. For Rent and other particulars apply to ROGERS, COHEN & Co.
No. 7 Forbes Street.

BUNGALOWS AT MATHERAN.—To be SOLD or LET, the BUNGALOWS called "Garbut Hall," and "Rockdale." For particulars apply to

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager, B. H. Cama's Trust.

TO BE LET, (with immediate possession) some AIRY ROOMS, suitable for offices on the Second Floor of 24, Rampart Row. Apply on the Premises, to the BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION.

TO LET at Matheran, a BUNGALOW for the present season. Apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.

TO LET, a large, dry, and conveniently situated GODOWN, in the Fort. For particulars apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

TO LET, a newly-built HOUSE, having splendid sea view. Situated at Small Colaba, near Messrs. Remington & Co.'s Cotton Press. Apply to MANOCKJEE SOWROJEE MAISTREE at the Premises.

TO BE LET, FOR THE SEASON, the BUNGALOW at MAHABLESHWAR, known as the "MONASTERY," conveniently situate on the Sydney Point Road. Apply to

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co. (LD.)
Bombay, 21st February 1867.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET, a well furnished, newly MATTED BUNGALOW near Mr. Sassoon's, commanding one of the best views on the Hill, containing Drawing and Dining Rooms, three Bed Rooms with Dressing Rooms and Bath Rooms, Offices, and Stabling for three Horses. Address "B. C." Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Fort.

TO LET at MATHERAN for the present Season, THREE Comfortable BUNGALOWS, known as the "EWART LODGE," "WADIA LODGE", and "MALDONGA HOUSE." All of them are furnished and well situated. Rents reasonable. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
No. 11, Forbes Street.

FIRST FLOOR of a HOUSE in Church Gate Street above Messrs. MERJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co., Auctioneers. Rent cheap. One furnished BUNGALOW at Mahableshwar. Also an upper-storied Commodious Bungalow at "Love Grove Villiard," rent reasonable. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
11, Forbes Street House Agent.

TO BE LET, TWO Upper-storied BUNGALOWS on Khumballa Hill. They are very commodious and facing the westerly breeze. Rents Rs. 670, and 500. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
No. 11, Forbes Street. House Agent.

AN Upper-storied, and a lower-roomed BUNGALOW in Byculla, opposite to the "Trescher's Medical Hall." Rents Rs. 110 and 150. For particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
No. 11, Forbes Street. House Agent.

A COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, No. 391, with 5 Bed-rooms, all the Rooms are newly papered and painted. For particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
11, Forbes Street. House Agent.

AN upper-storied and a lower-roomed BUNGALOW in Nesbit Lane, Mazagon. For rent and other particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
11, Forbes Street. House Agent.

A COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW, in Grant Road, Gilder Street, with 4 Bed-rooms. It has a very large Garden and Compound with ample Stabling and servants' quarters. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
11, Forbes Street. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an upper-storied COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW with four Bed-Rooms, on Malabar Hill, rent moderate. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
No. 11, Forbes Street.

TWENTY-SIX BUNGALOWS TO LET as follows :—

ONE BUNGALOW at Breach Candy—Rent Rs. 150.
TWO BUNGALOWS in Middle Colaba—Rents 250 & 150.
ONE Commodious BUNGALOW on the top of the Cninchpogly Hill, it has a splendid surrounding view of Bombay—Rent Rs. 250.
SIX BUNGALOWS on Bandora Hill, furnished and unfurnished, large and small—Rent Rs. 300, 250, 200, 150, 110, 100, one of them could be had also for three months.
ONE BUNGALOW next to the Bandora Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway—Rent Rs. 80 only.
ONE Small BUNGALOW in Falkland Road—Rent Rs. 50. apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
No. 11, Forbes Street.

LIST OF OFFICES TO LET as follows :—

Spacious and Comfortable Apartments in Meadow Street, above Messrs. Rossetet & Co., on the first floor.

Other Apartments, opposite the Armenian Chapel, Meadow Street. Rent Rs. 100. For an Office or Residence.

First Floor of a House in Meadow Street, or the whole House if required for Rs. 250

Spacious Apartments in Meadow Street, on the first floor, lately vacated by the Grand Finance.

One large Godown in Marine Street. Rent only Rs. 100.

Second and Top floor of a House in Church Gate Street opposite to the Cathedral. Rent Rs. 200 and 75.

For particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
11, Forbes Street. House Agent.

NOTICES.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are AGENTS for LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

BISCUITS—HUNTLEY & PALMER'S. Fresh Supplies of Mixed, Fancy, Machine, Captain, Cracknell, Dessert, Rusk, Ginger Nut, Spice Nut, Osborne, &c. on sale by TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

FISHING TACKLE

RODS, four and five jointed, ringed, and with winch fittings.

WINCHES, Brass, 1¼ inch, 2 in. and 3 in. diameter

Leather Tackle cases fitted complete.

Best Salmon Gut in hanks. Folding 3 jointed Landing Nets.

ARTIFICIAL FLIES, Trout, and Salmon, with Limerick hooks and extra fine Gut.

HOOKS, Best gut, Limerick bend, Kirby, Trout and Salmon, Treble, Eel.

Spoon revolving and spinning Baits.

GUT AND GIMP TRACES, Gut casting lines, box Swivels Split Rings, Floats, Bait Boxes, Kettles, &c. &c.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited)
At Byculla Establishment only.

TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travelers proceeding by the Midday Trains.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.
Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for large or small Parties at two hours' notice.

Gentleman or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.
Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.

The Wines, Liquors and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minute's drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.
Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

FINEST DRY CHAMPAGNES.—Selected and packed expressly for the undersigned :—

Less 10 per cent for cash in original cases. Monthly settlements 5 per cent.

	Quarts per dozen.	Pints per dozen.
Jules Mumm & Co.'s best dry ...Rs.	44 0	Rs. 24 0
A. D. Paul's (Sillery Mousseux)... "	40 0	" 21 0

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Bombay.

CHINA AND ASSAM TEAS OF THE SEASON.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have received by the China Steamer their usual selection of finest TEAS, shipped by Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co., and chosen by them for strength, delicacy of flavour, aroma, fulness, &c.

CHINA TEAS AS FOLLOWS :—

Black Teas.	*Mixed Teas.*
Finest Pouchong.	Pouchong and Pekoe.
" Souchong.	Souchong and Pekoe.
Flavouring Teas.	Do. do. with
Orange and Flowery Pekoes.	Hyson (Green.)
Hyson (Green)—separately packed.	

In Packets of 1 lb. each and Boxes of 7 lbs. at Rs. 3 per lb.

ASSAM TEAS AS FOLLOWS :—

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply from the Teelwaree Estate.

Fine Souchong and Green Teelwaree mixture.

Black.	do.
do.	do.

The Assam Teas are in Packets of 2 lbs. and 10 lbs. Boxes. Suitable for Messes, Clubs, &c. at Rs. 3 per lb.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co., MESS, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, &c Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

B. F. & Co. beg to draw the attention of Families, Messes, and the general Public to their new and varied stock of Wines, Beers, Spirits, Oilman's Stores, and general Merchandise, now offered for sale at their premises at Byculla. A trial is solicited. The scale of Prices will be found as low as is possibly consistent with the superior quality of the articles supplied.

Wines of all the most approved Brands.

Beer and Porter do.	do.
Spirits do.	do.
Liquors do.	do.

Crosse and Blackwell's Oilman's Stores, fresh, and at reasonable prices.

Yorkshire Hams and Bacon by every Mail.

Ox Tongues and Dutch Cheese.

Cheroots and Tobacco of all kinds and of superior quality.

Soaps and Perfumery.

Stationery, Children's Books, &c. &c.

Hats, Caps, and Helmets. Whips, Sticks, Umbrellas and Parasols, Saddlery, Portmanteaus, Trunks, Boots and Shoes (French and English) and Leather Goods generally. Lamps, Chandeliers, Wall-shades, and Candlesticks, Table Cloths and Covers, Napkins, Towels, Linen Lauze Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c. &c. &c.

Bagatelle Boards, Racket Bats, Foils, Fencing Gloves and Masks &c.

Combs and Brushes, Despatch Boxes, Desks, Bill Cases, &c.

Table Ornaments, Cutlery and Fancy Goods generally. Cuckoo, Musical, and other Clocks, Lockets, Chains, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Suites &c. &c.

Plated Tea and Coffee Sets. Fine Tea.

Just landed ex *Thunderbolt*, *Dilbhur*, and *Dilharree*. A choice assortment of Umbrellas, Lamps, Wallshades, Candlesticks, Vases, Bohemian Glass Ware, Clocks, &c.

Also some very neat and complete Dinner and Dessert Sets, Cups and Saucers, and other Porcelain Ware.

B. F. & Co. have just landed a new consignment of Allsopp's Beer, (bottled by Friend) ex *Isabella Kerr*.

Also, a new consignment of Guinness Stout ex *Michael Scott*.

ON COMMISSION.

1 Set of very handsome Gilt Furniture consisting of 2 large Chiffoneers, 2 do. Cupboards, and 2 do. Pedestals, ornamented with beautiful Carved Stonework and richly Gilt in the style *Louis Quinze*.

1	Pair of handsome Gilt Candelabras.	
1	do. do. do.	Pedestals.
1	do. do. do.	Mirrors.
2	do. do. do.	Bronze Incense Burners.
1	do. do. do.	Carved Black wood Couches.
1	Single Gilt Mirror, several Sets of handsome Plated Tea Services, Earthenware, Garden Seats, &c. &c.	

BROWN FRETWELL & Co.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, 20th February 1867.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

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RECEIVED PER "NORTHAM."

*** Ferguson's History of Architecture vol. 2. Rs.	31 8
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Tropical Resident at Home by Dr. Waring	3 12
*** *Useful and interesting to all persons going home.*	
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Zoe's Brand	1 8
Footprints on the Road	1 8
Wood's Natural History 3 vols. Royal 8vo	39 0
Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine July to Dec. 1866. With vol. of Plates and two packets of Needlework and fashion patterns	
*** The undermentioned are still on sale from recent arrival.	
Frank Fairleigh	2 0
Harry Coverdale's Courtship	2 0
Lever's Poems	2 0
Scott's Poems *Globe edn*	2 8
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Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICES.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON
are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS
suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS. The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES, of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 97 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.

*** Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

REAL HAVANNAH CHEROOTS of First Class quality in Boxes of 100 or 500 each.

Flor Londres.	*Londres.*
Claro, Colorado,	Claro, Colorado,
Colorado Claro,	Colorado Claro,
Colorado Maduro,	Colorado Maduro,
Maduro.	*Maduro.*

OPERAS Claro, Colorado, Colorado Claro, Colorado Maduro, Maduro.

TURKISH CIGARETTES.

Cambridge Medium	Rifle Medium
Cannon do.	Stramboul do.
Opera Mild	Voronzoff do.
Long Operas do.	Zetland do. and mild.

A small consignment of First Class Turkish Tobacco.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited,)
Fort, Byculla and Poona.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.—Just received per Steamer "NORTHAM"—
Prime York Hams,
Wiltshire Bacon,
Double Gloster Cheese,
Cheddar Cheese.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

MANILLA CHEROOTS.—A small consignment of real MANILLA CHEROOTS, just landed per *Vanilla*. J. NEUBERG.
No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

TEA! TEA!!

JUST landed, per "VANILLA," a consignment of the best CONGOU and PEKOE TEA, in boxes containing 7 and 10 pounds each.
No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

JUST received, a very handsome collection of real MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TUNING AND REPAIRING ORCHESTRIANS, SELF-ACTING ORGANS, AND MUSICAL BOXES.—MR. J. NEUBERG has secured the services of a skilled European, and is now prepared to undertake the fixing, repairing, and tuning of Orchestrians, self-acting Organs and Musical Boxes, as well as the construction of new Cylinders for self-acting Organs.

Mr. N. will also enter into yearly engagements for keeping such instruments in working order. Terms may be learnt on application.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

RAFFLE.—MR. J. NEUBERG purposes RAFFLING the MAGNIFICENT ORGAN lately imported by him. It was built by special order for the projected Bombay Exhibition, and it is a perfect triumph of Mechanical Art, being both self-acting and capable of being played by hand. It is encased in solid Walnut wood, enriched with bas-reliefs and paintings on silk. This exquisite Instrument is furnished with ten Cylinders, playing 10 European operatic and Christian, Hindu, Parsee, and these may be indefinitely multiplied, MR. NEUBERG having on his Establishment a skilled Organ-builder. The Organ is valued at Rs. 7,500. The Raffle will consist of 150 Numbers. A payment of Rs. 50 in advance will be charged for each Number.

Due notice of the day and hour for the Raffle will be given in the Daily Journals, and by Private Circular. Applications for Numbers should be made to the undersigned without delay. J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

MR. J. NEUBERG begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and the Public to a